

asked to speak next, declared Mr. Politis had convinced him, and instead of speaking against the amendment spoke in favor of it.

M. Loucheur suggested that the matter be referred back to the sub-committee, adding to the sub-committee, the president of the Assembly, Mr. Motta. To this Mr. Adachi agreed, saying that he hoped in sub-committee the deletion of the clause would be accepted.

As to this, it may be remarked that the addition of the Australian representative to the sub-committee scores wide in the probability that Australia is one of the main points at issue. The situation is serious by reason of the fact that a contrary vote by Japan when the Protocol comes become the Assembly would cause its rejection. Whether Japan would go to this length, or content itself with abstention is unknown.

The Japanese apparently are trying to brand as "aggressor" the nation which when challenged on a question claims to be dominant, refuse arbitration, then insist and establish the doctrine that the state which considers itself aggrieved would not be an aggressor if it resorted to war.

FILING OF ELECTION EXPENSES CLOSING

The last hour for making campaign expense returns, under the corrupt practices act, by candidates for office on the state ticket at the primaries, is at 5 o'clock tonight. All had not filed up to mid-afternoon.

Among the returns were those of Frederick H. Gillett, candidate for the United States Senate, \$487,279; James Jackson, candidate for Governor, \$73,549; Charles L. Durfee, candidate for nomination to the Executive Council, \$7; James W. Bean, candidate for nomination for state treasurer, \$203,872, and Thomas J. Boynton, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, \$25.

CHAMBER CAFETERIA OPENS

The Boston Chamber of Commerce opened its new public cafeteria this noon. It is located in the Pompeian room of the new Chamber of Commerce building, and is said to be one of the largest and most attractive cafeterias in Boston. It has a seating capacity of 500. The occasion marked the completion of the \$7,000,000 building which will be opened formally with a week of festivities, commencing Oct. 6.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Society for Municipal Improvements: Opening session of annual national convention, Copley-Plaza, opening night for Boston evening schools.

La Follette-Wheeler Club of Harvard University: Public organization meeting, adding on "Why a Third Party?" by Prof. F. D. Roosevelt, La Follette presidential elector, Harvard Union, 8:30.

Annual reception to students of Harvard graduate schools, Phillips Brooks House, 7:30.

Street Libraries Association of Boston: Sixth anniversary supper and meeting, Walker Memorial Building, Technology, 6:30.

Boston, Mass., C. A.: Concert by male quartet, Huntington Avenue Branch, 8.

New England Bakers' Association: Convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Free public lecture on Christian Science in the Church of First Church, 100 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, at 8 o'clock, Dr. L. L. Ladd, Concord, N. H., Legion, Eng., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Theater: "The Chocolate Soldier," 8:15. Colonial—Ethel Barrymore in "The Scarlet Empress," 8:15. Colonial—A. Truett, 8:15. Hollis—Cyril Maude in "Aren't We All," 8:15.

Altheneum—"Advertising Angel," 8:15. St. James—"Polity of the Circus," 8:15. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.

Music Hall—Mr. Battling Butler, 8:15. Savoy—Mr. Battling Butler in "For All of Us," 8:15.

Photoplay: State—"Yankee," 2:30. Tremont Temple—Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 2:30; 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Brockton Fair, opening day. Free inspection of automobile brakes, Fairchild Street, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Kiwani Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Parish of Christ, Christian Science in Winchester Town Hall at 8 p.m. by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S., of London, England, author of "Lessons of Life, Study of The Mother Church." The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES FOR TOMORROW

WEFL, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass. (303 Meters): 12 m.—Lipineen Music by Dok-Eisenberg, 12:30 p.m.—Music and educational talk, 8 p.m.—Program direct from WEAF, New York Studio.

WGL, Shepard Stores, Mass. (275 Meters): 10:35 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talk; Martha Lee, 8:15.

10:35 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talk; Martha Lee, 8:15.

10:35 a. m.—National Colonial Orchestra, 8:35 p. m.—WNAC Dinner Dance—Jay Roseman and his orchestra.

8:35 p. m.—Concert orchestra—William F. Dodge, conductor.

11:30 p. m.—"Vocal Selections" by principal soloists, 8:35 p. m.—"Big Buttler," playing at the Majestic Theater.

WGL, Am. Radio & Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (560 Meters): 8 p. m.—"Madame," 8:30 p. m.—Orchestra (Madeline Smith, director), "program to be announced; George Rogers, popular songs, playing his own accompaniments.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1894 by Mary Baker Eddy, AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER. Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Co., 107 Palmsmith Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1.00 per year, to all countries; \$1.00 per year, to U. S. \$1.00 per month, \$1.00 per three months, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WORLD FLIGHT OF 27,534 MILES IS COMPLETED

(Continued from Page 1)

of 76.36 miles an hour. A total of 57 stops was made.

If the aviators were equipped with machines that could stand 24 hours at a day flying for the world trip at the average of 76.36 miles an hour they would have finished the journey in approximately 15 days and six hours.

By encircling the globe in the time of 6½ little over 15 days, the United States Army fliers shattered the notable feat of John H. Mears, who in 1913, went around the world by ship, train and other modes of travel in 35 days, 21 hours, 36 minutes.

Fast trips around the globe include one made by Nelle Bly, a reporter, in 1889, shortly after Jules Verne published his famous book, "Around the World in Eighty Days." She did it in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes.

Frederick's record was broken in 1911 by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt who encircled the earth in 39 days, 19 hours, 42 minutes.

The masking of the plans for the air trail-blazers occupied more time on the part of the army authorities than the men spent on the journey. Everything was arranged to minimize the chance of failure. The 27,000-mile trail was divided into seven divisions. An advance officer was sent out over each division months in advance of the scheduled starting date to prepare maps, obtain weather data and to lay supply depots and stations at important points on route. Supplies were then sent to places chosen by the advance officers.

Spares Parts Ready

Special Douglas air cruisers were built in a California factory, each driven by a 400-horsepower Liberty motor and having a cruising radius, with auxiliary gasoline tanks, of 1500 to 2000 miles. They were the only planes of their type in the world. Spare engines and parts were scattered along the route and everything was in readiness when the aviators left Santa Monica, Calif., March 17, for Seattle, where the planes were outfitted with pontoons and the start of the flight made

possible April 6.

During the flight the Americans either skirted or flew over 21 countries and provinces and 25 states and one territory of the Union. With each air cruiser consuming 20 gallons of gasoline in an hour of flying, the three planes used in approximately 371 flying hours 21,000 gallons. Each plane had about 30 gallons of oil every 2400 miles and in the 27,000-mile flight the machines had 1020 gallons of oil.

During the 28,000 mile journey the planes Chicago and New Orleans had seven engine changes, while the Boston I, sunk off Faroe Islands, had six engine changes before the final accident in the north Atlantic.

Questioned on the feasibility of the route followed, Lieutenant Smith said that the return of two of the four original cruisers was the answer.

ARMY AIRPLANES ARRIVE AT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Seven army airplanes from Mitchell Field arrived here this morning to take part in the program arranged for tomorrow in connection with the Brockton Fair. Thirty-five bombers will engage in the air races and sports scheduled.

"All New England" air race, in which five planes will compete, is set for tomorrow afternoon. The route will be from Portsmouth, N. H.; Kittery, Me.; Burlington, Vt.; Putnam, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and back to Brockton.

EXAMINATIONS TAKEN

Ninety-three sergeants of the Boston police department are today taking the civil service examination at the State House for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. The list will be established about the first of November.

LIBRARY TO PUBLISH LECTURE COURSE LIST

Opportunities for adult education in Boston in the form of free public lectures and public educational courses, which are free or practically

WILSON-SCHULZ & CO.

Automotive Electricians

USL BATTERIES

ATWATER KENT RADIO

245 E. Miner Ave., STOCKTON, CALIF.

Phone 4507

Front and Back Laces

Girdles and Belts

Lingerie and Accessories

First Class Cafeteria Service

Arlington Cafeteria

New York 3625

So. Sutter St.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Phone 615

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Pupil of Professor Percy Dow

PUPILS ACCEPTED

CHILDREN'S CLASSES

147 E. Poplar

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Henry Backes

Shoes for Men and Boys

"We do shoe repairing right"

316 E. Weber Avenue

STOCKTON

Phone 510

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

SOUNDFOOT SHOE STORE

Front and Back Laces

Girdles and Belts

Lingerie and Accessories

First Class Cafeteria Service

Arlington Cafeteria

New York 3625

So. Sutter St.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Phone 615

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Paints and Wall Paper

20 NORTH CALIFORNIA STREET

STOCKTON, CALIF.

RELIABLE

AUTO REPAIRING

PARK HACKETT

Phone 1393

137-139 E. Channel St.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Drury & Bartholomew

Grocers

802 E. Weber Avenue

Telephone 314

STOCKTON, CALIF.

THE MILLER-HAYS CO.

Plumbing, Heating

Sheet Metal Work

PHONE 16

125 N. CALIFORNIA STREET

STOCKTON, CALIF.

RELIABLE CLEANERS

T. J. FARABEE, Prop.

PROMPT SERVICE

REASONABLE PRICES

1819 E. Washington St. Stockton, Calif.

ATWOOD PRINTING CO.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Drury & Bartholomew

Grocers

802 E. Weber Avenue

Telephone 314

STOCKTON, CALIF.

THE MILLER-HAYS CO.

Plumbing, Heating

Sheet Metal Work

PHONE 16

125 N. CALIFORNIA STREET

STOCKTON, CALIF.

THE MILLER-HAYS CO.

Plumbing, Heating

Sheet Metal Work

PHONE 16

125 N. CALIFORNIA STREET

BRAKE TEST WEEK BEGINS

More Than 200 Drivers Voluntarily Stop for Motor Club Examination

Brakes squealed all morning long on Newbury Street, between Exeter and Fairfield streets, as the first day of the Boston Motor Club's week-long brake-testing campaign got underway with the aid of five decelerometers and more than 200 drivers desiring to make sure that their equipment for stopping in emergencies was in good order.

The campaign also marked the beginning of a state-wide movement by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, to run down automobiles with inefficient brakes. In the next month inspectors of the registry will test cars in almost every city of Massachusetts, and Mr. Goodwin will suspend the registrations of those motorists reported to him as having bad brakes. Tests are being made in Springfield today and it was reported that 5000 cars were overhauled last week.

The owners of all cars whose brakes were examined and found wanting this morning will receive letters from Mr. Goodwin telling them that their registrations have been suspended until an official test shows that the brakes have been put in order.

Those in charge of the work expect to test from 400 to 500 cars this afternoon and expect a full roster of 3000 tested by the end of the week. A very low proportion of cars tested this morning were found with bad brakes, probably not more than 20 per cent.

This was ascribed to the fact that the drivers who turned into Newbury Street for the tests came voluntarily. Later in the week, when testing becomes compulsory, it is thought that the proportion of cars with faulty braking equipment will be greater.

The work is under the supervision of Charles S. Hickey, secretary of the Boston Motor Club, who was assisted by George Chamberlain and Robert O'Brien of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, and by Dr. F. C. Stanley and T. C. Bateson, engineers of the Boston Motor Club.

REGISTRAR MAKES PLEA TO MOTORISTS

Drivers Urged to Co-operate in Brockton Fair Week

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, today issued a statement to motorists attending the Brockton Fair to co-operate with him in upholding the motorist regulations of the state. He said in part:

"This week all New England roads lead to the Brockton Fair. In former years it was 'trot, trot to Brockton' at the then high speed of 10 miles an hour. Today it is 'chug-chug to 40 miles an hour.'

In addition to the ordinary present day congestion of traffic, tens of thousands of motorists will be on our roads, all in more or less of a hurry to reach the fair grounds. Going home from the fair drivers will be overtaken by darkness an hour earlier and the exhilaration of the snappy October air will incline many to 'step on it.'

"Under these conditions I bespeak the co-operation of every motorist in this state to help me keep down the number of such steps. Every precaution must be taken. Motorists should see that their brakes and lights are right and that their speed is at all times reasonable and proper. The police and our state inspectors will be on the look-out for speedsters and especially for any who are in and out of line. My admonition is 'slow down.' When in doubt, wait a minute."

TELEPHONE RATES HEARING RESUMED

Counsel for Company Questions City Expert

Discussion of methods of accounting employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company featured the hearing at the State House today before the Department of Public Utilities on the company's petition to make higher charges for service.

This petition is being opposed by the City of Boston and the proceedings today included a cross-examination by Charles S. Pierce, counsel for the company; of Samuel H. Mildram, an expert employed by the city in an effort to show that the grounds

on which the city bases its opposition are not sustained by the facts.

Mr. Mildram has contended that stable and garage expense should be charged to the operating costs. The company holds that it should be credited to the capital account and thus be included in the investment on which dividends may be paid.

The cross examination was highly technical and dealt entirely with accounting and bookkeeping procedure.

Mr. Pierce said that some points on which he had previously not been clear were satisfactorily explained to him by Mr. Pierce. These had to do with the allocation of "clearing accounts."

Amundsen Seeks to Meet His Debts

Arctic Explorer to Give Lectures in America and Fly to Pole

By Special Cable

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 29.—Capt. Roald Amundsen left on Saturday for New York via Sweden and the Swedish-American Line to carry on a series of speaking engagements in America, lasting until June. The lectures will deal with the South Pole, the North Pole and aviation. According to authoritative information published in the *Morgenbladet*, Captain Amundsen hopes by means of this tour to obtain funds to cover his obligations concerning his recent battle with the government of monthly wages to the families of the crew of the Maud expedition.

Bankruptcy proceedings opened at Captain Amundsen's own wish on behalf of his creditors, the chief creditor being his brother, Leon. He hoped to settle certain complicated legal matters concerning proprietary rights in an estate near Christiania. In this way he wants to settle his obligations himself and decline help offered from abroad. He did not ask help, holding the previous favors on the part of the Norwegian state and people sufficient.

STEPHAN RADITCH IS FAVORABLE TO LIMITED MONARCHY

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Sept. 29.—The news from Zagreb is daily becoming more favorable, and, though it is not official, it may be considered reliable. According to the information of people close to Stephan Raditch, it seems that he intends to see the King regarding a proposed consolidation and a definite agreement between the Serbs and Croats. According to the same source, Mr. Raditch declares that politics the main thing is the subordination of the form and he may propose a republic for a truly democratic monarchy.

This is an important change in Mr. Raditch's attitude. He also praises the King for having put into force a parliamentary government.

The Daily Politic writes that Prtovgoroff, temporary chief of the Macedonian government, organized to avenge the Serbs of the assassination of Todor Aleksandrov and threatens to kill high Jugoslav personalities. The Jugoslav authorities place no credence in the news, but such an accusation shows that the Macedonian organization has lost its head owing to the grave internal crisis.

DUTCH TO MAKE FLIGHT TO BATAVIA

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Sept. 29.—On Wednesday next Mr. Vanderhoop pilot of the Netherlands Aero Company and Lieutenant Poelman of the Dutch Army will start with a mechanician, Vandenbroeke in a Fokker machine of the newest type from Amsterdam via Prague, Belgrade, Constantinople, Bagdad, Calcutta, Medan to Batavia, distance never 9000 miles with 20 landing places.

This will be the first time that a mercantile airplane has been used on such distance. An experienced Indian aviator will meet them at Singapore, piloting them to Medan. The airplane has 360 horse power, could hold eight men and remain 10 hours in the air.

George A. Gray Co.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS MEET TO TALK CITY IMPROVEMENT

American Society Opens 4-Day Session in Boston—Paving and Traffic Problems on Program

During the 30 years of its career the American Society for Municipal Improvement, which convened this morning at the Copley Plaza Hotel for a four-day session, has gone many stages of its work under great change. Its primary problem now are problems of municipal paving, taking into account the vast increase in motor traffic and the consequent changes essential to paving construction.

The convention calls together more than 500 consulting engineers from a territory extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains and considerable numbers of delegates from Canada. Ten years ago the society met in Boston. This year's sessions continue through Thursday evening, with elaborate programs morning, afternoon and evening of each day of paramount interest to men engaged in all the phases of municipal improvement.

Several trips outside the city, subordinated to the formal program but immediately related to subjects of the programs, were being made, including a trip Wednesday evening to the General Electric Works in Lynn. Theater parties and various entertainment for women attending the convention have also been planned.

The society is an organization made up of the foremost engineers of the country, organized for the establishment of a high standard of consulting engineering.

Its members give their services gratuitously in the drawing up of standards of engineering practice, types of municipal improvement. "A. S. M. L. specifications" has been a hallmark of engineering excellence, and is looked upon by authorities seeking the highest development in such engineering as greatly to be desired.

Free Services

The fact that the services of skilled engineers are available gratuitously where they may be needed has made the society of the greatest value to small communities eager to plan wisely but lacking large funds wherewith to engage experts to deal with immediate problems.

Such municipal problems as paving, sewer and street design, water works to a certain extent, park development and problems involved in questions of public safety, are liberally represented in the programs arranged for the convention. The committee on specifications met this afternoon for the divisional arrangement of topics and business to come before the convention proper.

This evening Mayor James M. Curley will make the address of welcome and the convention will be formally opened. E. R. Dutcher, president of the society, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, Minn., will make the principal address, and the reports of the executive committee of the secretary, Charles C. Brown, city engineer, Lakeland, Fla.; of the treasurer, Robert Hoffmann, chief engineer, Department of Public Service, Cleveland, and of the finance committee, W. A. Hansell Jr., chairman, superintendent of construction, Atlanta, Ga., will be made. An informal reception will follow this program.

The longest program of the convention occurs tomorrow morning with 11 formal papers and several questions assigned for general discussion. Many of the papers bear

directly on questions of paving and the omnipresent traffic problems of the day.

Round Tables

Leaders in the general discussion to follow this program and the questions they will present are: "What is the best method of utilizing old granite blocks in constructing new pavement?" led by R. A. MacGregor and Nathan L. Smith. "Is it better to use or not to use expansion joints in concrete pavements?" D. Q. McComb and A. B. Fletcher. "What should be the limit of loads to be allowed on pavements?" E. Conant and P. L. Brockway. "What can be done to increase the traffic movement by the use of one-way streets or through streets?" A. H. Blanchard and Edwin A. Fisher.

In the Swiss Room of the hotel there is a comprehensive display of literature and materials utilized in the business of municipal improvement. Fixtures for improved street lighting systems are shown as well as paving materials. The trade papers are well represented and the exhibit as a whole provides a significant display of the progress and development of municipal fittings and planning that should be interesting to the general public as well as to delegates.

At Sturt Street and Trinity Place several additional exhibits are placed and it is hoped that the public generally will take advantage of the opportunity to observe them. There is a section of Belgian block road which represents one of the highest types of modern paving construction.

The Elgin Motor Sweeper, a motor operated sweeper for the efficient and comparatively dustless sweeping of pavings and curbs; the Kinley Auto Heater, a device for the spreading and distribution of oil on the highway, and a portable road plant devised for the mixing of what is known as the "black top mix" are also exhibited.

It is expected that the nomination committee will present the new slate of officers Wednesday evening. E. R. Conant, consulting engineer of Brookline, is chairman of the committee on convention arrangements, and R. M. Bird of Boston is chairman of the exhibit committee.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES READY TO CAMPAIGN FOR PAY RISE BILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Undertered by failure of the Postal Pay Bill to pass over the President's veto at the last session of Congress, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks announced yesterday that it will carry on an active campaign for the passage of the bill when Congress convenes in December.

The federation has also served notice that it will accept no compromise in the matter, and does not look with

favor upon the President's suggestion that a new postal salary bill be "scientifically" drawn up. It is pointed out by Thomas Flaherty, executive secretary of the federation, that all the necessary information was on hand when the original bill favored by the postal employees was drawn up, that it was the result of careful investigation by congressional committees and that a new bill would "send the legislation into another session of Congress," delaying the postal improvement.

Public sentiment is increasingly in favor of an increase in the wages of postal employees to make them conform to general wage standards in other occupations, according to reports coming in to headquarters of the General Federation of Post-Office Clerks. Wide publicity will be given to statistics gathered by the special Senate sub-committee which showed that 82.18 per cent of the postal employees receive \$1800 a year or less.

Round Tables

Leaders in the general discussion to follow this program and the questions they will present are: "What is the best method of utilizing old granite blocks in constructing new pavement?" led by R. A. MacGregor and Nathan L. Smith. "Is it better to use or not to use expansion joints in concrete pavements?" D. Q. McComb and A. B. Fletcher. "What should be the limit of loads to be allowed on pavements?" E. Conant and P. L. Brockway. "What can be done to increase the traffic movement by the use of one-way streets or through streets?" A. H. Blanchard and Edwin A. Fisher.

In the Swiss Room of the hotel there is a comprehensive display of literature and materials utilized in the business of municipal improvement. Fixtures for improved street lighting systems are shown as well as paving materials. The trade papers are well represented and the exhibit as a whole provides a significant display of the progress and development of municipal fittings and planning that should be interesting to the general public as well as to delegates.

The Elgin Motor Sweeper, a motor operated sweeper for the efficient and comparatively dustless sweeping of pavings and curbs; the Kinley Auto Heater, a device for the spreading and distribution of oil on the highway, and a portable road plant devised for the mixing of what is known as the "black top mix" are also exhibited.

It is expected that the nomination committee will present the new slate of officers Wednesday evening. E. R. Conant, consulting engineer of Brookline, is chairman of the committee on convention arrangements, and R. M. Bird of Boston is chairman of the exhibit committee.

The federation has also served notice that it will accept no compromise in the matter, and does not look with

POSTAL EMPLOYEES READY TO CAMPAIGN FOR PAY RISE BILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Undertered by failure of the Postal Pay Bill to pass over the President's veto at the last session of Congress, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks announced yesterday that it will carry on an active campaign for the passage of the bill when Congress convenes in December.

The federation has also served notice that it will accept no compromise in the matter, and does not look with

GRATIS SERVICE IN EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

the advantages and disadvantages of each employer and employee in each of these means and its effect on the general employment situation.

Public sentiment is increasingly in favor of an increase in the wages of postal employees to make them conform to general wage standards in other occupations, according to reports coming in to headquarters of the General Federation of Post-Office Clerks. Wide publicity will be given to statistics gathered by the special Senate sub-committee which showed that 82.18 per cent of the postal employees receive \$1800 a year or less.

Round Tables

Leaders in the general discussion to follow this program and the questions they will present are: "What is the best method of utilizing old granite blocks in constructing new pavement?" led by R. A. MacGregor and Nathan L. Smith. "Is it better to use or not to use expansion joints in concrete pavements?" D. Q. McComb and A. B. Fletcher. "What should be the limit of loads to be allowed on pavements?" E. Conant and P. L. Brockway. "What can be done to increase the traffic movement by the use of one-way streets or through streets?" A. H. Blanchard and Edwin A. Fisher.

In the Swiss Room of the hotel there is a comprehensive display of literature and materials utilized in the business of municipal improvement. Fixtures for improved street lighting systems are shown as well as paving materials. The trade papers are well represented and the exhibit as a whole provides a significant display of the progress and development of municipal fittings and planning that should be interesting to the general public as well as to delegates.

The Elgin Motor Sweeper, a motor operated sweeper for the efficient and comparatively dustless sweeping of pavings and curbs; the Kinley Auto Heater, a device for the spreading and distribution of oil on the highway, and a portable road plant devised for the mixing of what is known as the "black top mix" are also exhibited.

It is expected that the nomination committee will present the new slate of officers Wednesday evening. E. R. Conant, consulting engineer of Brookline, is chairman of the committee on convention arrangements, and R. M. Bird of Boston is chairman of the exhibit committee.

The federation has also served notice that it will accept no compromise in the matter, and does not look with

POSTAL EMPLOYEES READY TO CAMPAIGN FOR PAY RISE BILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Undertered by failure of the Postal Pay Bill to pass over the President's veto at the last session of Congress, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks announced yesterday that it will carry on an active campaign for the passage of the bill when Congress convenes in December.

The federation has also served notice that it will accept no compromise in the matter, and does not look with

AIRSHIP TRANSIT OVER GERMANY NOT OPPOSED

Dr. Stresemann Refers to Building of Zeppelin—Bourgeois Opposed

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, in a long speech to the German People's Party at a weekend meeting, said that for the first time in the history of the world there was no opposition to the building of an airship. The Minister said he expected that the airship would be completed in time; they should not be abolished until something is provided to take their place.

It is now seen far more practical to set to work on a positive program of improving the public bureaus, for if we get a good public service, the fee-charging agencies and their abuses will be eliminated with them. The private agencies will be eliminated because it will be useless; or we shall learn how to improve it through experience gained in the public bureaus.

FILM USE AGAINST DAYLIGHT PROTESTED

Walter Powers, president of the Daylight Saving Association of Massachusetts, today charged that the opponents of daylight saving are undertaking to induce the motion picture exhibitors of the state to go against daylight saving, and to aid the campaign by use of propaganda through screens of their exhibitors. He added:

"Those behind this movement contend that daylight saving injures the motion picture business. We do not know whether that contention is correct or not. If it is, however, the probable reason is that the people spend outdoors the extra hour that daylight saving gives at the end of the day's work. We do not believe that the motion picture exhibitors will try anything of the sort. But because of the effort that is being made to induce them to do this, we wish to warn the public of it."

NEW HAVEN SERVICE CHANGES PROTESTED

By the will of Lotta Crabtree, filed in the Probate Court of Suffolk County today, a trust fund of \$2,000,000 for disabled veterans of the World War, and for wives, mothers and other dependents, is created. Additional bequests aggregating close to \$2,000,000 makes the total estate left by the actress to charities almost \$4,000,000.

MANITOBA LOAN COMING

'FOR RENTS' TELL HOUSING STATUS

680 Notices in One News-paper Indicate Trend to Lowered Prices

Greater Boston experienced a shortage of from 3000 to 4000 apartments only three years ago. In its edition of Sept. 29, 1922, one newspaper carried but 348 advertisements of apartments to rent, while there were close to 100 in which suitable living quarters were being sought. Recently on a single day this same newspaper carried 680 "To Rent" notices.

The brief tells the story of the housing and rent developments since 1921. The survey of the situation over this period likewise gives added support to the prediction that the current decline in rents will be sustained, and in a large measure accounts for the present conditions.

Landlords Had Monopoly

In summary it is to be noted that the developments in both the rise of rents and the construction of apartment houses have followed mainly in the line of supply and demand. As early as 1920 the shortage of housing facilities started to become acute, and continued to grow heavier for the following three years with corresponding increases in rentals. The demand, it appears, far exceeded the available apartments, a situation which gave the property holders a virtual monopoly. The building first began to have an appreciable effect in the fall of 1923, and has since developed with such strides as to put the landlords on the defensive, and to initiate a gradual downward trend in rents which is expected to be continued.

Additional to the marked shortage of apartments in 1921, statistics show that during the first six months of that year there were only 41 permits issued for the construction of homes. Without material relief this situation maintained itself throughout the following year, with the greatest difficulty apparently falling upon the lessors seeking to occupy the so-called modern, up-priced apartments.

The newspapers today carry approximately twice as many advertisements of apartments to rent as a reflection of the changed conditions. It is viewed as significant that while three years ago the public was demanding apartments, today the renters are placed in the position of "selling" their apartments to the prospective lessee. There is seldom a notice of an "Apartment Wanted," and an advertisement it stands alone. Such figures are not to be taken as complete representations of the supply of dwellings, but are held to indicate the relative situations.

Impelled by the growing demand for more apartments, the rents began to soar in the fall of 1920, and reached their peak in the spring of 1922. During the following year the shortage was gradually being met by extensive building construction, although the decline in rents has been palpably slow.

Building Effects Apparent

Boston is today reaping the effects of the apartment construction which has been in progress during the last two years, according to Herbert E. Ellis, chairman of the city's Housing and Rent Commission. Mr. Ellis points out that the advantages of such a building boom are not felt immediately, and that the rapid real estate developments of the present summer are, for that reason, to be reflected in a continued decline in rents.

Although an exhaustive survey of rents has not been made recently by the commission, it is estimated that the drop during the last six months has been less than 10 to 15 per cent. An added fact of significance is that the newspapers during the summer and fall have advertised for the first time in years, a large number of apartments at reduced rentals.

Mr. Ellis reiterated the statement that those seeking to lease apartments can further the downward movement in rents by determining what is being paid by other lessees.

H. D. Shoemaker & Co.

Wholesale Eggs and Poultry
Elliott 2291 508 9th Ave. South
SEATTLE

Sarson's
Millinery and Beauty Parlors
Hair Dressing—Marcelling a Specialty
Kenwood 4794
4314 University Way SEATTLE

Voigt
115 Marion St. Seattle Wash.
THE LEATHER WORKER
LEATHER GOODS
Bags Cases Music Boxes Wallets
Dog Collars Harness Belashes
Our Army Dress Belts are THE
"FINEST IN AMERICA"
WE DO REPAIRING

Fine Photography
James & Merrilees
MA 1514
Elite Building
Second at Pike
SEATTLE

CREDIT GLADLY
Fashionable Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
with Full CREDIT Privileges

Cooper Publishing Co.
1332-34 Second Ave., 209 Union St., TACOMA SEATTLE SPOKANE

and by investigating the available apartments before accepting the terms of the landlord. This is made possible, he said, by the increasing abundance of apartment buildings.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

Boston Clubhouse Is to Be Opened on Oct. 20

Opening of the new clubhouse of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at 46 Beacon Street, Boston, has been set for Monday afternoon, Oct. 20, when all club members, members of the Massachusetts State Committee, members of the state Legislature and special guests will be invited to attend a housewarming. The house is now occupied by the offices, and important meetings will be held there previous to the official opening.

Whether he or she be a college graduate with a string of letters after his name, but longings for a special subject on which he has never touched, or a successful business or professional man who feels the need of information on a certain subject, or desires the cultural advantages or pleasure to be derived from systematic study in music, literature, art, history or foreign language; or one whose education is meager, but whose aspirations are high; or perhaps a lawyer who needs to overcome embarrassment when he rises to address the court, or a politician who wants to move the crowd; or one who wishes to get ahead in accounting or salesmanship; or one who wants to learn about gasoline engines; or simply a radio fan, start business man or youth eager to acquire certain technical details, there is something in the long list to satisfy his desire.

Adapted to Communities

In Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, in Brockton, Worcester, Holyoke, Springfield, as well as in Boston, lecture classes of from six to ten lessons are offered at \$1, \$2 or \$3 for the course. These courses are to begin in October and will be continued through April or May.

Each lecture course has been selected with a view to meeting the desires of the community in which it is offered, and any other will be provided on request if enough people are found to take it. In addition there are correspondence courses in even greater variety.

Stuart Mason, composer and teacher at the New England Conservatory of Music, is to give a course of eight lectures at the Central Public Library, Boston, beginning Oct. 18 at 8 p.m. This will probably be followed by other courses given by the same subject, according to the Boston Daily News.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

The campaign is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Gerald A. Nichols, Mrs. Frank W. Hobbs, Mrs. Thorndike Howe, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Muller, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Homer B. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia



SUNSET STORIES

The Adventure and Lucy

"MOTHER, could a girl have adventures, a little girl like me?" asked Lucy.

Her mother said, "Why, of course, dear, you can have as many as most anything if the tries very hard."

"'Goody!' said Lucy. She rushed up to her mother and kissed her."

"Good-by, I'm out to look for adventures. I'll see you again when I get home."

"Well, good-by, Lucy. Better take your sunbonnet. Adventures are often in the sun."

Lucy tied her blue sunbonnet over her head and skipped down the garden path. "I'm going to find an adventure," said Lucy to the hollyhocks. At the gate she turned. Her mother was waving a lace handkerchief from the doorway.

"Oh mother, where shall I find an adventure?"

"Look hard, dearie—under all the pebbles, behind the trees and in among the grasses."

"What do adventures look like, mother?"

"That depends," called mother, making a trumpet of her hands.

"She was tall and serious and stalk about after dark with stars in their hair; some are fat and are forever wiggling their ears; the very littlest adventures chase each other through the grass and jump up and kick their heels together. They snap their fingers, too."

Lucy looked puzzled. "I don't understand," she said.

"I don't quite myself," laughed mother, looking very pretty that Lucy had to turn back to hug her.

"Now run along quickly, dear, and if you see an adventure, catch its tail and don't let it get away." Lucy ran down the road and disappeared around the bend.

"First I'll go to the orchard," said Lucy. "I'll look behind all the trees." She slipped in between the sunny trees and looked about her—not a sign of one. It was all very still and the bees hummed loudly in the gold enamel. "How dull! I guess I'll try the seashore."

She followed a little path that ran along between rocks. Lucy peeked behind them, every one, and there was nothing there but a salty wind that smelt of the sea.

"Where are all the adventures today," said Lucy. She shook her head sadly. "There is still the meadow," she said.

She waded a long way down the road and then climbed over a stone wall into the sunny meadow. Little jerky white butterflies were there, and an eagle flying smoothly high in the air, and a fuzzy caterpillar, humping along—but no adventures.

Lucy felt a bit disconcerted and very hungry. "I don't think mother knew. There aren't any adventures for little girls." And she started home down the long, hot road. Lucy

"I don't," said Lucy. "The dusty little sandals thumped steadily, and by-and-by most of the road lay behind her instead of before. And now the brown gate was in sight again.

Lucy stopped. By the roadside was a large, large pig. It was looking at Lucy. It had little blinky, pink eyes. It looked very hard and

WINDOW SHADES
A. J. Ruhlin & Co.
250 Sutter St., San Francisco
2nd Flr.—Kearny 2052
SAN FRANCISCO

Duron Quality Shoes
214 Post Street, San Francisco
"Customer Must Be Satisfied"

GAME AND POULTRY
Strictly Fresh Ranch Eggs

SCHWALB & SPITZ
Crystal Palace Market (Dept. 221)
Tel. Park 4053. SAN FRANCISCO

For instant Hot Water—
TROOP
AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER

Hundreds of Bay Cities Homes are happier, brighter, and more comfortable since installed **TROOP** Automatics, a modern instant Hot Water for every use.

Not a bit expensive the **TROOP** way.

Let us explain and show you **TROOP** in action, any day at

M. STULSAFT CO.
395 Sutter St. SAN FRANCISCO
339 13th St. OAKLAND

Watches

are valued—because of their beauty and utility. Our guarantee, which accompanies each watch, assures satisfaction. The standardized parts can be duplicated from jewelers everywhere. Write for full descriptive list of styles for ladies and gentlemen.

THE F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER
307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Robert Wallace
160 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO
Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

WORK ON PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL IS STARTED

Building to Be Dedicated to Men of the World War

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 29—Excavation for the new Memorial Building, which is to be built on the site of the old Lydia Lothrop house on Court St., has been completed. When completed, this building, for which the town has appropriated \$300,000 will be dedicated to the service men of the World War. Space within the structure will be allotted also to the Spanish War Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The plans were drawn by J. D. Leland & Co. and Little & Russell, architects and engineers, associated of Boston. These call for a brick building, typically American in spirit, as exemplified by the architectural environment. There is, according to the designers, not a foreign aspect connected with the structure. Enframed by beautiful trees, the building should, as they term it, be "entirely sincere and dignified."

The auditorium, which forms the larger part of the memorial, will have a seating capacity of 2100 persons, the stage being apportioned as follows: 600 feet by 600 feet, 500 feet by 500 feet, and the balcony, 500. The floor measures 50 by 80 feet. There will be a regulation stage at the further end, which will have dressing rooms and a service balcony. The second floor will have an entertainment hall, 40 by 70 feet, likewise with a stage, which by means of a movable partition, can be extended to three times its ordinary size. The seating capacity here will be 450. In connection with this hall there will be a serving room, fed from the kitchen below by a dumb waiter.

In the basement there will be coat rooms, men's and ladies' rooms, kitchens, utility and athletic rooms. Connecting the auditorium with the Memorial Hall itself, in the four corners of which are to be niches similar to those in the Hall of Flags in the State House, Boston, for war trophies, will be an inner lobby. Eight Colonial Doric columns, four on either side, will beautify this part of the interior, giving it a effect of much dignity and solemnity.

TWENTY STATES REPRESENTED

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 29 (Special)—Twenty states are represented by the 180 girls who entered Connecticut College for Women this week. Connecticut is still in the lead, sending 42 girls, representing 30 cities and towns. New Haven leading by sending seven girls. Massachusetts comes next, sending 30 girls from 17 cities. There are 22 girls from 12 cities in New York. Pennsylvania has entered 14, Ohio 10, Michigan 9, Illinois 8, and three from Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, California, West Virginia, Vermont and Maryland.

The publication extended over a period of 11 years from 1827 to 1837, consisting of 87 parts with five pages each.

The entire cost of the undertaking was \$100,000 and Audubon lost \$25,000 on it owing to the fact that several subscriptions were returned and many subscribers failed to pay for their sets.

The Medici prints were purchased by the Gale fund left to the library by James E. Gale for the purpose of buying works of art and books. Because of their great value nobody will be permitted to take them from the library and they have been placed on exhibition out of reach of visitors. The prints include such works as "Last Supper" by Veronese, "Madonna" by Raphael and the works of Reynolds, Velasquez, Corot, Franz Hals, Millett and other masters.

CHARLES RY SPORTS SHOPS
"KEENKNIT" SPORTSWEAR

Women's knit silk and wool dressings and do not bag or stretch out of shape, and are noted for snap and button appearance. Extremely strong and durable. Write for catalog.

1081 Folsom St., SAN FRANCISCO
Tel. Garfield 5341
521A W. Hillman Bldg.

LOS ANGELES

2510 Montgomery St. Sutter 2943

Real Estate and Insurance

We have just opened a Mission Branch

3047 Mission St., near 26th St. SAN FRANCISCO

JOHNSON'S
2554 Mission St., SAN FRANCISCO

Member: San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Real Estate Board
Multiple Line Builders of S. F. Real Estate Board

EDMUND N. BROWN
Realtor

319 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO

Our Supplies Make Records

Golden Poppy Carbon Papers, Rite-Rite Typewriter Ribbons, Mail Orders Solicited.

H. & M. C. CO.

75 Annie Street San Francisco

Phone Sutter 2000

For instant Hot Water—

TROOP
AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER

Hundreds of Bay Cities Homes are happier, brighter, and more comfortable since installed **TROOP** Automatics, a modern instant Hot Water for every use.

Not a bit expensive the **TROOP** way.

Let us explain and show you **TROOP** in action, any day at

M. STULSAFT CO.

395 Sutter St. SAN FRANCISCO
339 13th St. OAKLAND

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Agents for Elgin Illinois Benrus Hamilton Paul Vallette

THE FUR ENSEMBLE COSTUME

A three-quarter coat of fur—and your favorite gown bordered with matching fur!

We are specializing in coats in the correct Ensemble length.

\$97.50 to \$500.00

The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices Prompt Service

Wm. F. ASMUSSEN JEWELER

307 Howard St., San Francisco
Car. Post and Grant Ave.
Tel. Sutter 2339

Art News and Comment—Theaters, Music, Motion Pictures

Historical Swiss Art Show

Berne, Sept. 12
Special Correspondence

THE Exhibition of Swiss Art at Berne presents being held at Berne brings together works of the most representative Swiss artists. What the Swiss prize above all is their independence. That is the moving force which has formed the Swiss people and their history, and which is also reflected in their art. Up to the fifteenth century, art in Switzerland was that of the monasteries in the north, of the neighboring courts of France and Italy in the west and south. In the course of the fifteenth century it shook off the fetters of bondage and devoted itself to the needs of the free citizens of the Swiss towns. Swiss individualities began to appear upon the scene, especially at Bâle, where Switzerland came into closest contact with the rest of Europe. From there Zurich, Berne and Fribourg were influenced, while Geneva formed the connecting link between Switzerland and France.

The first Swiss painter was Conrad Witz, born at Constance in 1395, whose life work was carried on at Bâle. He is a true representative of that town, still medieval in style, the figures in his paintings reminding us of Gothic sculptures, but full of charming details of scenery meticulously reproduced. His painting of "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," which the Geneva Museum has lent to this exhibition, is one of the first Swiss pictures showing an Alpine background.

It is impossible to dwell on all the masters following him, some of whom are represented by wonderful specimens of their paintings, including the mysterious "Master of the Carnation," a pseudonym which probably hides a whole school of painters who have not yet been definitely identified. But an honorable mention is due to Geller, the sculptor of beautiful fountains to this day, the other artist, Berne, again is Nicolaus Manuel whose poetic picture of "St. Luke Painting the Holy Virgin" is one of the jewels of the exhibition. He initiates the period of the Renaissance whose chief representative in Switzerland is Hans Holbein the Younger whose marvelous portraits are known the world over. German by birth, he lived and worked mostly at Bâle which town still boasts of a magnificent collection of his paintings. During the seventeenth century only a few portrait painters remind us of the glorious times of the Renaissance, the greatest among whom, Tobias Stimmer of Schaffhausen, is represented at the Berne Exhibition by the magnificent portraits of Jacob Schwyzer, color-bearer of the city of Zurich, and of his wife, a splendid type of a patrician lady of the period.

The eighteenth century was not what we should call artistic today. Art followed the van of fashion. Art followed the van of fashion. Art became idyllic and rustic. Miniatures, small pictures in water colors, drawings and engravings became the fashion, and in Switzerland their favorite subjects were the simple joys of the Swiss people at home and in the mountains. This school of minor artists forms the transition to romanticism which reached its zenith during the first half of the nineteenth century. Interesting and romantic subjects,

especially if they were taken from Swiss history or Swiss life gradually won the favor of the public.

Then followed the era of realism which as a matter of fact is much more in keeping with the austere nature of the Swiss than romanticism ever was. Its typical representative is Rudolph Koller, a gifted painter of animals who lived and worked at Zurich during the greater part of the nineteenth century. The three poet-painters, Arnold Boecklin, Hans Sandreuter and Albert Welti blend in their pictures the qualities of realism and of romanticism. They are full of imagination and symbolism and yet at the same time also of a realism of detail unknown to the romantics.

During their life-time a painter was born in the Grisons who was to become the teacher of a new generation of artists: Bartholomew Menn. Among the collection of his paintings, mostly belonging to the Geneva Museum, is the admirable portrait of himself. Looking at it one wonders at the boldness this man wielded over his juniors. His greater pupil was Ferdinand Hodler, who was of German-Swiss origin, but lived and worked at Geneva. He is a sort of synthesis of Teutonic and Latin genius. His life-work is immense and comprises portraits, grand Alpine landscapes, symbolistic pictures of rare beauty and historical paintings.

LANDSCAPE BY ANDRE DERAIN



Reproduced by permission of the Flechtheim and of the Gesellschaft zur Förderung moderner Kunst in Wien

Modern Art in Vienna

Vienna, Sept. 12
Special Correspondence

A N INTERNATIONAL exhibit of modern art is being held in the Sezession gallery in Vienna. The interesting fact about such a collection is that modernists are much the same whether they come from Sweden or Czechoslovakia, from Holland or from France. The strenuous browns, parboiled reds and thick blues are international. The names of the exhibiting artists are well known: André Derain, Lyonel Feininger, Emil Filla, George Grosz, Erich Heckel, Knesten Iversen, Paul Klee, Oskar Kokoschka, Marie Laurencin,

Fernand Léger, Jan Sluyters, Oskar Kokoschka, France and Germany seem to supply the most determined representatives of the modernist school, and the latter country offers unrivaled grotesqueness.

A few things were pleasing; the decided sincerity of the travails must be acknowledged. One small picture was charming, a thin green sea, a single boat, brown-sailed, shadows and light clouds resting on abrupt lines. It was by Lyonel Feininger of Germany. Kokoschka usually has faces. He takes a model, studies the face and paints what he believes the model is thinking about, which may be red cabbages or sliced cucumbers. It may be other things; it depends upon Kokoschka entirely. Curiously, however, and quite exceptionally, he exhibited at this Sezession gallery a painting of the lake of Geneva. It is vibrant in blues and greens. The only Kokoschka in it is the strength and purposeful thrust of his strokes.

André Derain paints in a plunging, certain way; round, heavy colors, but well proportioned, are his forte. And the pupils from Paris, Marie Laurencin, with her characteristic pinkish and black eyes on white-faced girls, shallow, but individual, Erich Heckel has attempted more, or perhaps less, than the average modernist. He remains at harmony and does not try to force effect by sheer inharmony. His valley in autumn and valley in winter, and his painting of three women, while belonging to the modern school, nevertheless possess distinct and pleasing harmony values. He is an understanding artist. Paul Klee, a German, has some drawings, after the manner of the Fauves.

And there is Conrad Felixmüller, with his familiar pine woods by Dresden, black pines, with edges soaked in a cherry stain, and light fields dripping with lemon juice. Rudolf Kremlicka of Prague painted a Rubens' woman, but with the aid of only mechanical drawing instruments and a thick brush bearing a solitary wash of rose. R. A. C.

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
Architect
SPECIALIZING IN DESIGN OF CHURCHES
EXCLUSIVE HOMES
Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Scott & Fowles
Art Galleries
667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52d and 53d Streets
New York City
Paintings
Water Colors
and
Drawings
Bronzes
by Paul Manship

Chicago Art Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25
THAT the Art Institute introduces its autumnal exhibition with the gifts of sculptors Rodin and the rare Tarocchi cards from fifteenth century Italian engravers in company with the generous loans of modern French paintings, proves a well-balanced consideration for the old and the new.

There is a strong feeling for sculpture among the Art Institute patrons. The Ferguson fund for the encouragement of sculpture has fanned the interest. Now comes Robert Allerton's gift of originals by Rodin, his "Adam," the "Creation of Man," a head of "A Burgher of Calais," and a caryatid, all in bronze, to which the Arts Club has added a gift of a playful "Little Brother and Sister" in bronze. The interest is increased by the small marble figure of "Eve" loaned by Martin A. Ryerson within the year.

The head of "A Burgher of Calais," in bronze, is the tall, daintily despairing burgher standing directly before the "Burgher de St. Pierre." "The Burgher With the Keys," that tragic unforgettable figure in the great group which is the highest Gothic achievement of the sculptor's work. The bronze caryatid is truly modern, showing the crushing power of the burden which it sustains. Compare this with the stately Greek figures of women indifferent to the masses of masonry laid upon their heads. At this moment of writing comes the news of another gift from Mr. Allerton, a masque of a fawn in bronze by Glyn W. Philpot, the Englishman, to enrich the group of originals by men of the century.

Supplementary to these are about half a hundred small sculptures in clay, art, terra-cotta, and terra-cotta heads by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Neilson and Joseph Brummer. One must add the portrait of Mr. Neilson by Elsie Nadelmann, a sensitive conception in white marble which reminds one that the sculptor has another portrait in an alcove contain-

ing sculptured heads from Polasek, Korbel and Faggi, not far from Lodro Taff's ideal group of figures, "The Solitude of the Soul."

Turning over the gift portfolio of 47 Tarocchi cards, little engravings which a large man could hide with his hand, our companion cried out, "Then the world was young!" That is his opinion, was any one else's? Painting subjects were pictured so clearly and why jealous hands have preserved them since those days in the latter part of the fifteenth century was beggaring Isabella to sell her jewels and Ferdinand was driving the Moors from Spain. Away up in northern Italy, in some quiet corner, a group of engravers made two sets at least of these pictures. They drew illustrations of the arts, virtues, muses, planets and the various things on the metal plate in masterly illustrations.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer's gift to the Print Room collections of "Little Masters" includes 47 Tarocchi pictures of the five cycles of 11 each which made a set called "E" or "S." There should be 10 of "Ranks and Conditions of Men," as many of "Apollo and the Muses," "Arts and Sciences," "Genii and Virtues" and "Planets and Spheres," only "Imperator" "Musica" and "Prima Causa" are missing. The delightful drawing of Mercury in top hats, with winged heels, and his playing upon his flute, and carrying his caryatids while the cock and other symbols are at his feet, is a hint of the imagination as well as skill of the early engravers.

ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
INTERIOR DECORATION
Four Months
Practical Training Course
Fall Term
Commences October 1st
Day and Evening Classes
Home Study Courses—Catalog 46
441 Madison Ave., N. Y. City



Frank Partridge
WORKS OF ART
No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK
20 King Street, St. James's
LONDON, S. W. 1, ENGLAND
Telephone: Gerard 7537
Telex: "Frapartr" 7537
Plymouth, London.

Paintings
Water Colors
and
Drawings
Bronzes
by Paul Manship

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price list
PIASA BAZAAR
Art Dept., Box 139, Alton, Ill.

Let us make
ART PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS
From Your Photo or Sketch
Send for descriptive folder and price

EDUCATIONAL

London Art Class Unhampered by Convention

London Children Learn From Pupil of Professor Cizek

London, Eng. Special Correspondence
STRAIGHT ON and round the corner and then—the loveliest place!"

This is how a little girl directed her mother to her art class which is the first to be held in London by a student of Prof. Franz Cizek of Vienna.

Londoners were enthusiastic a few years ago over an exhibition of the work of children taught by Professor Cizek, and now one of these children—grown up—has come to London to guide little Londoners in the way of art, as he himself was guided.

J. K. Doubleday's Art School at St. John's Wood, while Professor Cizek's requirement of a school: "A haven of opportunity of voluntary workers." No child is told what to do. When he first comes to the class he looks round and sees what he would like to do.

Ten or 12 children are all at work in different directions. A boy, aged 10, is cutting out a landscape on lino. It is a first step toward making a wood cut, for the method is the same, but the material is soft and easily manipulated. Further, it is cheap and suitable for experiments. The children are here to learn by experiment. It is part of the fun for them.

As Little Direction as Possible

Mr. Doubleday does not even show them how to hold the tools save that he warns them not to put their fingers in front of the tool. According to Professor Cizek, it is important that the children shall find out as much about technique as possible without the teacher giving directions. Edward, who is working on lino, is just preparing to take a print. "He goes over before he begins, and then to see how Diana is getting on with a drawing in which he is interested. He has come to the conclusion after working on lino, and leather, and making pots, that he likes drawing better than anything else. Diana, on the other hand, has been thinking that she likes modelling best because "you can see all round the thing." Her drawing is very well done however. It is an old inn with country people outside. The master tells her that the girl who is carrying a tray has "action" and Edward approves one of the girls.

"She is really sitting in the chair," he said, "not sliding off it."

The children admire each other's work very generously. "I love that

"tree," said Joan who had come up from the pottery for something. The tree was a pink chestnut in a landscape being painted by Mary. A shepherd boy was sitting under it in a picturesque costume which Mary "made up." Mr. Doubleday likes them to use their imagination. A boy who cannot visualize from nature, but with plenty of imagination, was "constructing" an animal in plaster. Professor Cizek's idea is that children should be allowed to grow in their own way instead of being molded to patterns.

All Have Something

"They all have something worthy to express," said Mr. Doubleday. "We have to find out what is here with as many materials as possible. We want them to find pleasure in the work. We are not training prospective artists. There is plenty of time to do that when they leave school. What is farthest from the method is to teach technique or conventional laws of design. If they ask questions regarding perspective they are answered, but it is never forced upon them."

"That sort of theory has the effect of stopping what they have in them from coming out. Only when their ideas have developed, is it necessary to give explanations of perspective and anatomy. But if a boy does not



Lino Cut by Girl of 10



Lino Cut by Girl of 10

the most vigorous because not hampered by convention and quite free from any criticism. The second is when the child has seen a good deal of drawing and has become critical of his own work and it begins to fall off. The third is when external influences have been so great and a child has got so much of a technical way that his own work drops off altogether. The really artistic child, however, pulls through the third stage, or his interest re-enters later on.

partnership on the part of men and women, and for the more natural and gracious growth of youth.

The Basis of Unity

In the first place it must be realized that divorce, regrettable as it is, presents itself in progressive countries mainly as redress for women. We must squarely confront the fact that the family as an institution is slow in divesting itself of a masculine privilege entirely at odds with the spiritual and social advance and development of woman as a real person. It must be remembered that the leading grounds for divorce are such offenses as infidelity, cruelty, desertion and drunkenness, all of which being most lamentable upon the lives of the women and children involved. To withhold in such instances the right of separation is not necessarily to lift the family in any case one job higher in the ethical scale; but instead to subject it possibly to deterioration.

The unity of the family, then, cannot rest properly upon any such basis of false peace. On the other hand the offenses in question (so we believe) who are pledged to Christian standards) are unnatural and unmentionable.

That is, they tend to disappear through personal regeneration.

With respect to the especially high rate of maternal mortality in the United States, it may be said that the life of educated and enlightened woman is no longer fostered

by an institution when it secures to her material conditions only. Sensitive to deception, no longer measurably happy in the network of shams characteristic of the sex relation for so many centuries, she cannot thrive until she is able to exalt domestic life to meet her new needs. These needs are not essentially unreasonable, though they may seem so in transition, marked as they are in a period of change or recoil. Moreover, so intimate is the relation of mother and child—that child which refuses to respond under the most "scientific" care if deprived of mother love—that it will prove quite impossible to set up a successful baby kingdom unless the grand structural lines of the home itself are made right.

Outgrown Tradition

But this situation, analyzed, presents nothing fundamentally disheartening. Simply stated, the case is this: woman has grown too wise, too fine, to accept ready-made the crude inequalities of an institution willed to her by her predecessors, and persisting through sheer inertia.

It is not that she claims to be a more virtuous creature than man; her faults are numerous and like his own. She does claim, however, that she has outgrown a series of traditions still expected in too many cases to determine her life as wife and mother.

Gathering up, then, the underlying ideals of family life in the United States, visible in the struggles of a quite inevitable transition, we discover that a claim is made in the first place, recognition of the equality of men and women begins gradually to move that historic mountain, the "double standard." In addition to this distinctly moral approach, we have in the field of spontaneity the rapid development of a companionship between men and women quite unprecedented in history, except in "are instances. In the midst of many social woes we must not forget record this quite novel and not uncommon fruit. Women should be unmindful of the tremendous social and personal ascent which makes of men and women successful fellow workers in practically all fields.

In connection with the actual family program there are as yet serious unsolved problems, especially as relating to the adjustment of woman's work and her maternal duties. But here there is something in the atmosphere of American life which comes uniquely to the rescue. The spiritual values which are prevailing more and more in American life are giving a new meaning to woman.

On the other hand the world, on which votes, it is true, but who is not primarily concerned with polls. It is the woman who sees that the regeneration of the world, whether at home or abroad, is to be accomplished by love—love of divine origin and impartial scope. This is the woman least apt to be restive in family life, knowing that domestic walls do not exclude the infinite, and that the farce, with all its rush and dash, offers a wider opportunity for spiritual victory.

This is the third of four articles on Education for Family Life. The first

appeared Sept. 15 and 16. A preliminary article telling of Miss Messer and her work appeared April 3.

"We have aimed," Mr. Tilson said, "at bringing the outside world into the school," and he went on to explain how, by linking the study of history to their own neighborhood, its flora, its architecture, its buildings, industries, government, newspapers and social schemes, the teachers have not only bound these subjects into a comprehensive whole, but have begun to draw a definite connecting line through the

A Modern Doomsday Book

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence
THE educational advantages of knowing one's own locality," said H. R. Tilson, headmaster of Bandon Hill County School at Wallington, Surrey, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are as big as they are unsupervised. Until one begins to probe the neighborhood in search of all that contains of archaeology, of history, of art, of bird life and flower life, of civilization, of literature, etc., one is really living in darkness." Mr. Tilson is the originator of what he calls his Doomsday Book and, through it, of a system of educating the child by training him to study all there may be of interest in his own locality. By interlocking each study he builds up a concrete idea which links each successive stage of progress with his own.

But this situation, analyzed, presents nothing fundamentally disheartening. Simply stated, the case is this: woman has grown too wise, too fine, to accept ready-made the crude inequalities of an institution willed to her by her predecessors, and persisting through sheer inertia.

It is not that she claims to be a more virtuous creature than man; her faults are numerous and like his own. She does claim, however, that she has outgrown a series of traditions still expected in too many cases to determine her life as wife and mother.

Gathering up, then, the underlying ideals of family life in the United States, visible in the struggles of a quite inevitable transition, we discover that a claim is made in the first place, recognition of the equality of men and women begins gradually to move that historic mountain, the "double standard." In addition to this distinctly moral approach, we have in the field of spontaneity the rapid development of a companionship between men and women quite unprecedented in history, except in "are instances. In the midst of many social woes we must not forget record this quite novel and not uncommon fruit.

Women should be unmindful of the tremendous social and personal ascent which makes of men and women successful fellow workers in practically all fields.

In connection with the actual family program there are as yet serious unsolved problems, especially as relating to the adjustment of woman's work and her maternal duties. But here there is something in the atmosphere of American life which comes uniquely to the rescue. The spiritual values which are prevailing more and more in American life are giving a new meaning to woman.

On the other hand the world, on which votes, it is true, but who is not primarily concerned with polls. It is the woman who sees that the regeneration of the world, whether at home or abroad, is to be accomplished by love—love of divine origin and impartial scope. This is the woman least apt to be restive in family life, knowing that domestic walls do not exclude the infinite, and that the farce, with all its rush and dash, offers a wider opportunity for spiritual victory.

"We have aimed," Mr. Tilson said, "at bringing the outside world into the school," and he went on to explain how, by linking the study of history to their own neighborhood, its flora, its architecture, its buildings, industries, government, newspapers and social schemes, the teachers have not only bound these subjects into a comprehensive whole, but have begun to draw a definite connecting line through the

centuries of the past into the present. More important still the children were beginning to feel that just as there existed local things which made fascinating study, so there were things reaching out further and wider—big things in a big world all waiting to be explored—since local history was but the handmaid of national history. Practical knowledge of this kind, a knowledge based upon the interlocking of studies which presented from time to time convergences to be peeled apart, filled in the gaps of the text book; it detailed the successive periods of history from Saxon times to our own; it brought a touch of reality to what, in the pages of a lesson book seemed obscure and dull; it made possible the recognition of the sacredness of beautiful things in architecture or folk-song or country legend.

The Doomsday Book

"The work of compiling our Doomsday Book," Mr. Tilson continued, "is done by the boys of the highest class. Our method is to divide the class into groups and set them off upon given lines of discovery. One group will undertake the flowers of the neighborhood, one the wild birds, another the archaeological remains, another the finds of the school, another the literary ones, one is really living in darkness."

"Once upon a time," Mr. Tilson said, "people's highest conception of education was the teaching of certain necessary subjects along certain lines laid down, taught and mastered with pain and tribulation, blackboard and slate and forgotten as soon as convenient. The idea that history and geography, art, economics and government were really all part and parcel of one great scheme of things had not dawned upon their understanding, and therefore they labored along uninteresting grooves without recognizing the bridges that lay between all, ready to give life to the dry bones of learning.

Not Interested in Disjoined Facts

"You cannot," he explained, "except a child to be vitally interested in facts which are, to his mind, disconnected and utterly detached from any appearance of life. The world, the wild flowers of the neighborhood; sketches of ancient pottery dug up near the river, and of prehistoric animals still more remote. Each page, which is the work of the children themselves, gives an outlet for our artistic ability." Mr. Tilson explained. After a certain time each group will be given a new field of study, and so in time the entire class will have taken part in each line of discovery and have added its quota to the Doomsday Book.

"We want," Mr. Tilson said, "to make the child ready for life in a wider sphere than his own locality, and we believe that the way to do it is to train him to see how much can be contained in the little bit of land around his own home and how much of the world's history can be learned from it. We want to make him a good world citizen by first making him realize the perspective of his place and the perspective of his time."

SCHOOLS—United States

The Westlake School FOR GIRLS

Editor—Proprietor, Mrs. Collingwood, Congress, Fully accredited. In addition to the usual studies, Modern Buildings, Tennis, Swimming, Riding, Unusual musical advantages. Grammar School, Secondary, Primary, Kindergarten. Open to all. Girls' dormitory. Mrs. FREDERICKA DE LAGUNA, Princip. Box 338 S. Westmoreland Ave., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The Kenmore School 471 Commonwealth Avenue, BOSTON COEDUCATIONAL Boarding and Day Departments Telephone Kenmore 0457

SCHOOLS—United States

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS AND CRAFTS, INC.

Mrs. KATHERINE B. CHILD, Director. Courses in Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Interior Design, Composition, Art, Interior Decoration, Domestic Architecture, Modeling, Crafts, Textiles, Mural Painting. 339 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS—United States

House in the Pines

26 Pine Street, Norton, Mass. 30 Miles from Boston. A School for Girls. Kindergarten—Grammar School. Litchfield, Conn. Mrs. CHARLOTTE O. CLARKE, Director.

EARLE WALLACE, STUDIOS

Stage Dancing and Allied Arts

BALLET, STAGE DANCING, DRAMA, PANTOMIME

A Nationally Recognized School of the Theater. 1027 W. 77th St., LOS ANGELES. Tel. 535.84

SCHOOLS—United States

ROCK GATE

Country Home and School

Co-educational

Kindergarten—Grammar School

Washington, Litchfield County, Conn.

MRS. CHARLOTTE O. CLARKE, Director.

EARLE WALLACE, STUDIOS

Stage Dancing and Allied Arts

BALLET, STAGE DANCING, DRAMA, PANTOMIME

A Nationally Recognized School of the Theater. 1027 W. 77th St., LOS ANGELES. Tel. 535.84

SCHOOLS—United States

Cumnock School

533 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss MARY B. COOK, Director.

Professional School of recreation and training.

Academy, accredited high school, in Class "A."

Intermediate, Junior High and Senior High Schools.

One year freshman work. Excellent

French, English, Spanish, Latin, German, Italian, etc.

Music, Art, Home Economics, etc.

Business, Commercial, Industrial, etc.



Some Air Transport Statistics

AMERICANS interested in aeronautics in a rather casual way, gaining most of their information on commercial flying from the tales of friends who have traveled between the two continents, are likely to be led to suppose that the commercial use of aircraft is a purely European concern. Passenger travel has a personal appeal which the transport of mail and express matter lacks, and it is easy to gain a distorted view of the relative importance of the different kinds of traffic.

Examination of the actual figures of business done furnishes the best corrective for any such distortion. The status of air transport depends on the number of ton-miles flown, and it makes little difference to the company's profit or loss whether there is quite an effect on the direction and nature of future development, whether a ton handled is made up of a miscellany of express packages or of 10 passengers with their luggage and baggage. Freight and passenger miles must therefore be considered together.

The collection of complete and accurate traffic statistics is an impossible task, for hardly any two countries have results in the same way, and some of them make no trustworthy official reports at all. The International Air Traffic Association has not yet undertaken it as it might well do in the near future, to work for uniformity of reporting. Approximations can be made, however, with the aid of the British Air Ministry's valuable reports on the progress of civil and military aviation, and of other publications in almost as many different languages, and the total air-plane mileage flown during 1923 on regularly-operated routes, the number of passenger miles, and the total number of miles of freight and mail traffic have been tabulated below for the various countries engaging in commercial operation of airplanes. The arrangements in order of the total amount of traffic handled coming to one passenger-mile as equal to one ton-mile. It must again be emphasized that some of the figures, especially those for the smaller countries and for freight, are probably very incomplete evidence, and may be quite far from correct. In America, also, there are no official reports of any operations except those of the Air Mail. The statistics for Britain, France, and Germany, however, are authentic.

The most remarkable thing about these figures, from the point of view of the American who has made no previous study of European air traffic, is the position of the United States at the top of the list. The number of airplane miles flown commercially in this country, nearly all of it by the Air Mail, is actually 100 per cent in excess of the British total, and almost double the French, and since the small planes can always be given a full load, while the airplanes of many of the American and Canadian lines run half empty, the total traffic is greater in America than anywhere else. Comparisons of average load an airplane are quite as illuminating, from the point of view of the total miles of total mileage and the average for the United States is found to have been 490 lbs. for each machine, while for British airplanes, most of them considerably larger than the standard Air Mail machines, was 850 lbs., and for the French only 250. The British average, it may be remarked parenthetically, is more accurately determined than either of the others.

In compiling this table nationality has been fixed by the registry of the airplane. Since many of the lines are international, the figures do not truly represent the flying done by the boundaries of which countries are being shown on the left side for France, and very much so for Germany, as much of the German flying is done over Russia and the Baltic States. The United States, however, the two sets of boundaries would be virtually interchangeable, the international business being confined to the line between Key West and Havana and being small in amount compared with the British lines, also, probably does not much exceed the total amount of flying over Great Britain, the travel of British airplanes over the Continent being offset by the flights of French and Dutch machines in English skies.

Although the United States leads the world in the amount of commercial flying done, that is less encouraging than the flight of first appearance for total mileage must be interpreted in the light of the populations which they serve and the areas over

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS COSTUME DESIGNING Study in California

Highest standards in designing prepare the student for the production of better garments. Fully equipped. Drawing, Fashion Art, Millinery, Individual Instruction. Wolfe School of Costume Designing, 945 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Metropolitan Business College White-Henry-Stuart Bldg. Telephone Eliot 0027 Seattle, Wash.

Behnke Walker Business College is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting, office work, bookkeeping, accounting, etc. Every graduate is placed in a paying position. For further information, call 1011.

EARLY ANNUAL TIME FOR DAY OR NIGHT SCHOOL. Fourth, Near Morrison, Portland, Ore.

OLD COLONY SCHOOL Secretarial and Business Training

For Young Women Graduates of Private School, High School or College. The school prepares for Executive Position or Management of Personal Property.

RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS Booklet and full information on request

FLORENCE B. LAMOREAUX, A. B. MRS. MARGARET FAWL FOWLER Principals

315-317 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

which they are diffused. The number of airplane miles is nearly twice as great here as in England, but the population is more than twice as large and the area of the country is much greater, and our flying is consequently spread out so thinly as to make relatively little impression on the total picture. If we take their figures as standard, owing to the population and area each due weight, we should have at least 4,000,000 airplane miles flown each year, and should superimpose a second traffic upon the 10,000,000 passenger miles on the mail business already done. The situation in the United States at present is unique, owing to the extraordinary development of the aeronautical postal service. In that more than 99 per cent of the total post load carried is inanimate. In France, on the other hand, post and express traffic lags, and it is easy to gain a distorted view of the relative importance of the different kinds of traffic.

Examination of the actual figures of business done furnishes the best corrective for any such distortion. The status of air transport depends on the number of ton-miles flown, and it makes little difference to the company's profit or loss whether there is quite an effect on the direction and nature of future development, whether a ton handled is made up of a miscellany of express packages or of 10 passengers with their luggage and baggage. Freight and passenger miles must therefore be considered together.

The collection of complete and accurate traffic statistics is an impossible task, for hardly any two countries have results in the same way, and some of them make no trustworthy official reports at all. The International Air Traffic Association has not yet undertaken it as it might well do in the near future, to work for uniformity of reporting. Approximations can be made, however, with the aid of the British Air Ministry's valuable reports on the progress of civil and military aviation, and of other publications in almost as many different languages, and the total air-plane mileage flown during 1923 on regularly-operated routes, the number of passenger miles, and the total number of miles of freight and mail traffic have been tabulated below for the various countries engaging in commercial operation of airplanes. The arrangements in order of the total amount of traffic handled coming to one passenger-mile as equal to one ton-mile. It must again be emphasized that some of the figures, especially those for the smaller countries and for freight, are probably very incomplete evidence, and may be quite far from correct. In America, also, there are no official reports of any operations except those of the Air Mail. The statistics for Britain, France, and Germany, however, are authentic.

The introduction of the figures for railroad freight would be almost meaningless, as most freight matter is of such a nature as always to be shipped in large quantities, and the cost of church Sunday schools. The first session will be held in the Grace Methodist Church on Oct. 6. Instructors are to be procured to teach and among these is the Rev. John W. Suter Jr. of St. Paul's cathedral, Boston, who is the executive of the department of religious education of the diocese of Massachusetts of the Episcopal Church. Practically every Protestant church will be represented at the sessions of the Institute.

JEWISH NEW YEAR GREETINGS

In connection with the ushering in of the Jewish New Year, 5785 yesterday at sundown, Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate and other English-Jewish publications in New England, made public messages of greeting from President Coolidge, Governor Cox, Governor Baxter of Maine, Governor Templeton of Connecticut, Governor Proctor of Vermont, Governor Flynn of Rhode Island, Louis E. Krestein, Louis Marshall, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, as well as from many other men of national and international repute.

Flying in the Channel in 1924

When a recent occurrence of the statistics of the British air lines for the operating year terminating with March, 1924, were discussed in this column, the prediction was hazarded that 20,000 persons would cross the Channel by air in 1924. The year began on April 1, the fifteenth year since Louis Bleriot first flew that famous strip of water as against the 14,000 odd of the preceding twelve months. It will be interesting to note that the British machines carrying as many passengers as the French ones, and during the first week in May only 99 passengers, and the unprecedentedly low number for that season of the year, made the trip.

Since June, however, there has been an almost continuous improvement.

MILLS RESUME ACTIVITY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29.—The West Boylston Company cotton mills of Easthampton today resumed full time in several departments after a long period of curtailment. Announcement is made that the American Thread Company of Holyoke, which has been operating four days a week, has increased its schedule to five days.

MR. BREWSTER TO SPEAK

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.—"Religion and Government" will be the topic of an address by Ralph O. Brewster, Governor-elect, before the Main Sunday School convention at its annual session in Portland, October 15-17. His address is scheduled for Thursday evening.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Mac Kay BUSINESS COLLEGE
Ninth Street at Main
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Catalog Free 18th Year

Business College
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA
Get Our Free Prospectus

MISS MILLER'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR SECRETARIES

A Distinctive School of Business Education
1021-1040 PHELAN BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO Tel. Garfield 996

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Day Session NOW OPEN INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION STUDENTS ADMITTED DAILY

Evening Session NOW OPEN Bulletin upon request

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 3000 PRINCIPAL J.W. BLAISDELL

334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston POSITIONS ASSURED

OLD COLONY SCHOOL Secretarial and Business Training

For Young Women Graduates of Private School, High School or College. The school prepares for Executive Position or Management of Personal Property.

RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS Booklet and full information on request

FLORENCE B. LAMOREAUX, A. B. MRS. MARGARET FAWL FOWLER Principals

315-317 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1924

TREES ON POST ROAD PROPOSED

Connecticut Highway Advised Regarding Trunk Line Out of New York

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29 (Special)—Systematic planting of trees along the Boston Post Road from the New York state line to New Haven is recommended in a report which P. L. Buttrick, consulting forester of New Haven, has made to the State Highway Department.

Widening of the Boston Post Road to a width of 30 feet, improvement of which is being rapidly carried out, has caused the State to inquire into the possibility of enhancing the scenic beauty of the road, and Mr. Buttrick was commissioned to make a survey.

An important feature of highway tree planting, the report says, is that it will ordinarily increase real estate values along the road, "since people will pay more for beautiful surroundings than for unattractive ones."

"It will mask many unsightly features of the scenery, such as turnpike signs, billboards, etc., and 'billboards' Mr. Buttrick says. He also expresses the belief that planting will tend to discourage speeding, on the theory that a beautiful road is an incentive to slower travel.

"Billboard advertising," Mr. Buttrick continues, "has aroused much public opposition in recent years. Whatever advantages the billboard may possess as an advertising medium, it detracts from the beauty of the road beside which it is placed and probably in the long run decreases the value of the road.

So, no legal decree seems to have been hit upon to curb the nuisance when billboards are located on private land. Yet they are valuable to the advertiser only because of the road. Is it not fair, therefore, that they pay their share of the expense of building and maintenance?

Mr. Buttrick proposes a state tax on billboards along state roads, the proceeds to go to tree planting and landscape improvement along these same roads. With relation to the kind of tree to be used, the smaller type of trees, Linden, basswood, tulip trees and oriental plane trees are suggested, except in localities where it is possible to plant large American elms in sections where future widening of the road is not contemplated for 15 or 20 years.

COURSES OFFERED STORE EXECUTIVES

STORE EXECUTIVES

STEEL BUYERS ARE AWAITING LOWER PRICES

Political Uncertainty, Price Cuts, Pittsburgh Plus Abandonment Factors

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Special)—The confusion incident to the abandonment of the "Pittsburgh plus" system has added to the approach of election as excuses for indifferent factors to do nothing. Although both factors do not enter into the law of supply and demand, they are of some uncertainty in the minds of buyers.

So far, the Bethlehem steel corporation has been the only independent company to state openly that it would follow the steel corporation in doing away with the Pittsburgh basing point, to do this, as the company will probably benefit more greatly than any independent by the new plan of selling steel on a delivered basis. It will mean that Bethlehem will have a more realistic price than any company than ever before, and at the same time can encroach on the corporation's territory through its outpost plants at Johnstown, Pa., and Buffalo.

Consumers Delay Buying

Therefore steel consumers are waiting in the hope that more price readjustments will be made in their ultimate course, and before they depend on local conditions, both geographically and with regard to the supply and demand in that district. When business is booming, consumers have to send orders to mills in other districts, and then steel will be higher than under the Pittsburgh plus system.

Each steel product and each producing district will be affected differently during the evolution of opinion and conditions within the next few months. Thus wrought pipe will have two bearing points instead of one, these being the Pittsburgh plus (including Wheeling, W. Va.) and Johnstown.

In bars, plates and shapes the Pittsburgh basing point has not been employed at Chicago for several years. The plate makers in eastern Pennsylvania have adopted the "plus" system. Some new adjustment is expected in sheets and tin plate as took place in wire and nails.

Although Pittsburgh plus may no longer be the official standard of steel selling the price prevailing in Pittsburgh, however, will continue to have an important bearing on the price structure throughout the country.

Prices in the mills, about halfway between the middle of March and Illinois as the crow flies, all varieties of steel are made there. Quotations of the Pittsburgh mill will be a sort of index figure of prices.

Railroads Heaviest Buyers

The railroads continue in the front ranks of the buyers. The Lehigh Valley, especially, has been buying.

CHICAGO REQUIREMENTS.—The New York Central opens bids on Oct. 3; the Pennsylvania and the Erie will also buy when the market is soon, consisting of bars, plates, shapes, billets, sheets, axles, tires and wheels.

The New York Central has just purchased a ferry boat from the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, requiring 60 tons of steel, mostly plates. The Missouri Pacific has just awarded 35 locomotives to the American Locomotive Company.

The Lackawanna is expected soon to

for a large rail tonnage. The B

timber Ohio will soon ask for 8000 freight cars. The Atlantic Coast Line wants 3000, and the Burlington will buy 3000.

In the east steel plates appear no

better than in August but in the middle of September there are much greater, one seller reporting double the sales of the previous period of prices.

Business in fabricated structural steel is fair. There are a dozen in-
1000 tons or more each, the largest in-
volving 20,000 tons of steel for the new open-hearth steel making plant of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge, Mich.

Steel bars are better.

The Kalamazoo Steel Company had 2000 tons for the new warehouse to be erected at Baltimore for Montgomery Ward & Co.

Price Trend Downward

The price tendency of steel continues downward though changes are very gradual. Beams and plates are up 10 cents at Chicago, at 2 cents a pound. Chicago has had a gradual movement of nail and wire products by the Steel Corporation has brought the Pittsburgh prices down \$1 a ton. Iron and steel scrap is moving with irregularities. Prices change over night but the general price tendency is still upward.

Pig iron is rather quiet throughout the nation. In fact some districts report the lead activity has been reduced. Fourth and fifth rates are fairly well covered and no concerted buying movement is expected until October or November when first quarter needs are attended.

Those who insure for iron are very slow about closing the deals, believing they will obtain price concessions by waiting.

Tin plate is again the most active line for export. The Nippon Steel Company has been buying for 56,000 boxes of tin plate, the export price of which is now \$4.85 a box. Pittsburgh, which is 20 cents a box higher than a month ago. The advance in quotations was due to higher prices charged by the makers in Wales.

Tin plate and galvanized sheets have been the only active steel lines in Great Britain.

Silver at New High

Silver was the most conspicuous movement during the week, having reached 69¢ an ounce, the highest price for two years. This has been due to concerted buying on the part of China, India, Germany, and Poland.

Other prices were unchanged all week at 13¢@14¢ a pound. Business was very quiet, although a better tone prevailed at the close of the week. One or two sales were made early in the week at 13¢@13½, but makers have made a strong fight to keep the market from dipping under 13¢.

The American Brass Company and other makers in that line reduced the price by 2¢,12,000 tons of which were \$2.12,000.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORP. (Subsidiaries)

August, 1924 1925
\$1,074,567 \$1,082,782

Net per earnings 2,158 2,303

Gross income 371,010 369,198

Interest fixed 149,918 153,457

charge per 149,998 154,388

Bal avail for divs. 115,033 118,672

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended September 27, 1924

Sales— INDEPENDENT OILS Net

High Low Last chg.

100 Arco Coal 100 100 +3

20 Ad. P. & L. 100 100 +3

500 Allied P. & P. 41 43 +6

300 do new 43 45 +2

400 Am. Gas 14 14 +1

8000 Am. F. P. w. 26 32 +6

7000 Am. G. & E. nov 99¢ 91¢ 93 -37

4000 do con 92 92 +1

2400 Am. H. S. S. 153 152 +1

4930 Am. I. P. 134 134 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am. I. P. 120 120 +2

1000 Am.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

| CALIFORNIA | | CALIFORNIA | | CALIFORNIA | | CALIFORNIA | | CALIFORNIA | | CALIFORNIA | | COLORADO | | COLORADO | |
|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|---------------|----------|--|----------|--|
| Alameda | Berkeley | Oakland | Palo Alto | San Francisco | City Coal Company | San Francisco | San Francisco | Colorado | Denver | HATS | Denver | | | | |
| BARKER'S ALAMEDA FURNITURE CO. Fifteen thousand feet of new floor space. You are invited to our opening about Oct. 11th. NEW DISPLAYS—NEW VALUES 1239 Park Street Phone Ala. 225 | (Continued) You Can Always Find Good Furniture at Reasonable Prices at the A SHBY FURNITURE CO. 3287 Adeline Street BERKELEY | (Continued) When You Think CARPETS Think Anderson's CARPET HOUSE Rugs-Carpets-Lamplands 519-21 Thirteenth St. OAKLAND CALIF. | THE BANK OF PALO ALTO SINCE 1891 | 100 Brennen Street Douglas 4620 | King, Knight, Richmond American Block, Cerrillos Anthracite Our Standard Brands | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | A temporary home for rest and recuperation. Loving care given. | THE RAMOTH-GILEAD HOME | THE RAMOTH-GILEAD HOME | of FALL and WINTER | | | | | |
| W. S. LEWIS PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING STOVES, WOOD & ALL KINDS Jobbing a Specialty Phone Alameda 2857 105 Pacific Avenue | YOURS FOR SERVICE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK 1500 PARK STREET | 519-21 Thirteenth St. OAKLAND CALIF. | The Gotham Shop in the RAMONA STUDIOS | 1000 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Telephone "Prospect One" | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Coal—Wood—Feed—Ice Henry Camp, Successor to J. G. Lubben Phone Ala. 599 1705 Webster St. | For Footwear for All Occasions WOLD'S SPECIALTY SHOES 1846 Park Street | BAGGAGE for your every need will be found in our unusually large stock at LOW PRICES | A unique establishment, featuring Apparel and Matron, amic charming surroundings. Mrs. W. L. Beale in charge. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | \$12 to \$65 | | | | | |
| HAYASHI FLORAL CO. HARRY H. KONO 2305 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, Calif. Phone Alameda 538 | YOURS FOR SERVICE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK 1500 PARK STREET | We are exclusive agents for Hartmann Wardrobe trunks. | EXCELLENT TABLE STEAM HEAT Attendance if desired. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| MEADS Bakery, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Restaurant 142 Park St. Phone Ala. 566 | ART NEEDLEWORK—NOTIONS 2010-12 College Avenue at Russell Street | Quality Trunk Co. and Oakland Trunk Factory 1810 and 1414 Broadway, Oakland | MEN WOMEN CHILDREN Woman's Store—458-W Men's Store—458-R | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| BARKER BAKERY Makers of high-grade Home-made Bread for the discriminating public. Phone Ala. 554 | WARN'S STATIONERY—ENGRAVING—OFFICE SUPPLIES 1211 Burlingame Avenue | Burlingame MAUSER ELECTRIC SHOP Rotax Electric Washing Machines Contracting Vacuum Cleaners Fixtures 306 Main Street Phone Bur. 837 | MAUSER ELECTRIC SHOP Rotax Electric Washing Machines Contracting Vacuum Cleaners Fixtures 306 Main Street Phone Bur. 837 | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Realtor and Insurer FRED J. HARGRAVE 2100 Santa Clara Ave. Phone Ala. 2186 | Eclat Cleaners and Dyers Phone Alameda 1510 2408 Santa Clara Ave. | MAUSER ELECTRIC SHOP Rotax Electric Washing Machines Contracting Vacuum Cleaners Fixtures 306 Main Street Phone Bur. 837 | MAUSER ELECTRIC SHOP Rotax Electric Washing Machines Contracting Vacuum Cleaners Fixtures 306 Main Street Phone Bur. 837 | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| The Christian Science Monitor IS FOR SALE IN ALAMEDA on the following news stand: Charles A. Newcomb, 1435 Park St. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | BLINDCRAFT BROOMS Free Delivery Vacuum Cleaners for Rent HARRY STILLSON 252 Hamilton Ave. | BLINDCRAFT BROOMS Free Delivery Vacuum Cleaners for Rent HARRY STILLSON 252 Hamilton Ave. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| S. TRELEASE Millinery 345 PARK STREET Phone Ala. 8511 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | STANFORD WATCH SHOP 537 Emerson Street | STANFORD WATCH SHOP 537 Emerson Street | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| J. E. SCHULZE T O G S 2015 Park Street Phone Alameda 2128 1348 Park Street | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | DE PUE WAREHOUSES 23rd Street, San Francisco | DE PUE WAREHOUSES 23rd Street, San Francisco | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Fresno Lewis Electric Company Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port for anything electrical. 1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | PALO ALTO MARKET Fancy Meats 324 University Ave. | PALO ALTO MARKET Fancy Meats 324 University Ave. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Cozzens-Ball, Inc. AUTHORIZED DEALERS 3800 San Pablo Blvd. Humboldt 1 OAKLAND, CALIF. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | PENINSULA CREAMERY Ice Cream Dairy Products OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE PHONE P. A. 633 | PENINSULA CREAMERY Ice Cream Dairy Products OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE PHONE P. A. 633 | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Ford and Lincoln cars 3800 San Pablo Blvd. Humboldt 1 OAKLAND, CALIF. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | RICHMOND DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO 909 of the Leighton Industries Inc. is owned by the employees. | RICHMOND DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO 909 of the Leighton Industries Inc. is owned by the employees. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Bagley's Bootery SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN Fresno, California Johnson's Cleaning & Dyeing Works All Styles of Pleating 2948 Tulare Street Telephone 4695 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE CAFETERIA and DAIRY LUNCH All Night Service 1812 BROADWAY OAKLAND CALIFORNIA | LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE CAFETERIA and DAIRY LUNCH All Night Service 1812 BROADWAY OAKLAND CALIFORNIA | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN Fresno, California Johnson's Cleaning & Dyeing Works All Styles of Pleating 2948 Tulare Street Telephone 4695 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | MINOR'S HABERDASHERY 830 Market Street, San Francisco | MINOR'S HABERDASHERY 830 Market Street, San Francisco | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Fresno Lewis Electric Company Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port for anything electrical. 1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | Zobell's MILLINERY "Nationally Known" OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS 23 Grant Avenue SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. | Zobell's MILLINERY "Nationally Known" OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS 23 Grant Avenue SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Monterey The Christian Science Monitor IS FOR SALE IN MONTEREY, CALIF. on the following news stand: B. W. White, 321½ Alvarado St. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS AND SONS Everything to Wear FOR Men, Women and Children Cor. 8th & L Sts. | SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS AND SONS Everything to Wear FOR Men, Women and Children Cor. 8th & L Sts. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Girard Piano Co. ESTABLISHED 1873 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS AND SONS Everything to Wear FOR Men, Women and Children Cor. 8th & L Sts. | SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS AND SONS Everything to Wear FOR Men, Women and Children Cor. 8th & L Sts. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Monterey The Christian Science Monitor IS FOR SALE IN MONTEREY, CALIF. on the following news stand: B. W. White, 321½ Alvarado St. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS AND SONS Everything to Wear FOR Men, Women and Children Cor. 8th & L Sts. | SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS AND SONS Everything to Wear FOR Men, Women and Children Cor. 8th & L Sts. | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Oakland CALL UP OAKLAND 489 FOR SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | PRINTING SERVICE UNITED STATES LAUNDRY Telephone MARKET 1721 Finest Work on Shirts and Collars | PRINTING SERVICE UNITED STATES LAUNDRY Telephone MARKET 1721 Finest Work on Shirts and Collars | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Contra Costa Laundry 14th and Kirkham Streets | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| R. S. CROWL PRINTING CO. DEPENDABLE PRINTERS 2308 Tulare Street Telephone 2553 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP 208 OCHSNER BUILDING Take Elevator to 2nd Floor Main St. 2nd—Send for Booklet | CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP 208 OCHSNER BUILDING Take Elevator to 2nd Floor Main St. 2nd—Send for Booklet | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Oakland HOMES FOR ALL TRADES 14th and Kirkham Streets | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| General Repairing Vulcanizing Washing Polishing 2124 Center Street, Berkeley PHONE BERKELEY 174 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| HINK'S DRY GOODS One of Berkeley's Largest Stores J. F. Hink & Son, Inc. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| Marshall Fields Cleaners and Dyers 2124 Center Street, Berkeley PHONE BERKELEY 174 | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | 1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St. | 1200 Fulton St., corner 36th Avenue | Established 1912 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | 2220 So. St. Paul St., DENVER, COLO. Telephone So. 2534 | Telephone | Selected styles and thoughtful designs, the work of skilled milliners—quality combined with style. | | | | | |
| HINK'S DRY GOODS One of Berkeley's Largest Stores J. F. Hink & Son, Inc. | W. A. ASMUSSEN, Jeweler 307 Howard Ridge, Col. Post and Grant Ave. SAN FRANCISCO 2239 | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FREDERIC POWELL Teacher of Singing TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 705 Kohler-Chase Building | TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHING FRED | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

COLORADO

Denver (Continued)

The Joslin Shoe Department features "The Formedic," an oxford for women. The Formedic is made on a combination last—narrow heels with plenty of toe room—and fits and holds the arch in place. Soft vici kid, black or brown. Sizes 2 1/2 to 10, AAA to D widths.

\$7.00 a pair

-at Joslin's
Boutique and Couture

"Fashion's Best is Never Expensive at Lewis & Son"

Have you seen the newest, the Paris-inspired, "Vogue"-endorsed

MADELON

Smart Coats and Dresses In-Fashion and In-Expensive Dresses, at one price

\$39.50

Coats, at one price

\$69.50

Hisses and Women's Apparel Shops—3d Floor

LEWIS & SON

Sixteenth and Stout Streets Colorado's Home Store for 35 Years

COAL

For GOOD Coal Call MAIN 4800 We carry all the standard grades

Canon City—Walsenburg—Routt County—Lignite—Anthracite—Coke

Genuine Pinon Wood for the Grate

THE

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

(RETAIL FUEL DEPARTMENT)

Seventeenth at Champa Street

Shoe Repairing

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory

Registered

"YELLOW FRONT"

M. J. LAWLER Proprietor

Work called for and delivered without extra charge.

MAIN 790

1535 CHAMPA STREET

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ

Diamonds

Exclusive Mountings

Con Securites

MRS. F. J. GERBER COAL CO.

"I am in a black business but I treat you white"

1421 E. 22 Avenue

YORK 1422

Pueblo

FRED O. CLASBY

Hand cylinder grinding, Landis crank shaft

grinding, scored cylinders filed by Eagle

process

A. U. REED PAIRING

220-230 W. 4th St., Pueblo, Colo.

Phone 401

IDAHO

Bolse

For Fresh and Cured Meats, try

"Lily Brand Products"

Quality and Service our Motto

Idaho Provision & Packing Co.

716 Idaho Street

Phone 44

Idan-Ha Cafe and Cafeteria

A CHOICE Place to EAT

10th and Main

Phone 622

BRUSHES

E. E. GILBERT Phone 3338

CAPITAL CLEANERS

CLEANING, DYEING AND TAILORING

Branch Office, 1117 Main St. Phone 336-1243

INSURANCE

CHAS. F. KNAPP

327-628 Idaho Blg.

Phone 1427

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN BOISE, IDAHO, on the following news stands: Up-to-Date News

Stand, 101 Main St.; Tillett's News

Stand, 225 N. 8th St.

Yester

News Co., O. S. L. Station

Pocatello

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN POCATELLO, IDAHO, on the following news stands: Peck Book

Store, 233 East Center St.; The Union

News Co., O. S. L. Station

MONTANA

Billings

TORGERSON BROS.

2008 First Ave. North

Billings, Mont.

Goodwill and General Tires—Accessories

We want you to want to come back!

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN BILLINGS, MONT., on the following news stands: Peck Book

Store, 233 East Center St.; The Union

News Co., O. S. L. Station

Butte

BOLEVER & BROWN, INC.

Realtors

REAL ESTATE—LOANS—INSURANCE

Interest of non-residents given

personal attention.

Park St. at Montana

BETSY ROSS BREAD

Is Made With Milk.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

HOME BAKING CO.

Phone 2107

Elite Hat Shop

63 WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN BUTTE, MONT., on the following news stands: The Post Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

on

the

following news stands: The Post

Office

News Stand, 25 West Park St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1924

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A little belatedly, perhaps, but none the less to our edification and entertainment, a friend of The Christian Science Monitor has called our attention to an editorial in the Manufacturers' Record which he describes as "remarks on the iniquity of the proposed constitutional amendment with respect to child labor." The editorial indeed merits attention, even admiration, for the forceful way in which it presents the views of those to whom the protection of the profits of manufacturers is of more importance than the sheltering of children from exploitation.

In pursuance of the time-honored practice of attorneys having a bad case, the Manufacturers' Record bases much of its argument on abuse of the opposing counsel. "The proposed amendment," it asserts, "is fathered by Socialists, Communists and Bolsheviks." If that were true, no one need apprehend its ratification. There are not enough voters of all three classes in the United States to carry the amendment in a single state if they were all domiciled therein. But the amendment is in fact supported by the Federated Churches of America and by most of the general associations of churches, by all the national charitable associations, by the American Association of University Women, by the National Council of Women, and by so great a number of eminent men and women that the list, if published in full, would constitute a roster of the most unselfish and clearest-thinking publicists of the entire Nation.

Congress has passed two laws of the sort that this amendment would make constitutional. Presumably, our peppery Baltimore contemporary looks upon the two congresses guilty of this action as controlled by "Socialists, Communists and Bolsheviks." Both of these acts were signed by President Wilson. Warren G. Harding, then a United States Senator, was absent from the Senate when the bills were passed, but later, as President, gave his support to the amendment. Whether these two American presidents were the more devoted to Socialism, or Communism, or Bolshevism, the Manufacturers' Record should point out.

President Coolidge has had no opportunity to sign legislation on this subject, but in his first message to Congress he declared that "we ought to provide by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation for a limitation of child labor." The bill giving effect to this recommendation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Shortridge (R.), and in the House by Representative Foster (R.). This action of the Republicans in Congress is formally applauded by the party platform adopted at Cleveland. Must we condemn the President and his party as Communists and Bolsheviks?

We have already pointed out that a Democratic Congress passed, and a Democratic President signed, two bills for the national regulation of child labor. The Democratic campaign textbook proudly declares that "without the votes of Democratic members of the Congress, the Child-Labor Amendment would not have been submitted for ratification." The Democratic presidential nominee, Mr. John W. Davis, defended one of the child-labor laws before the United States Supreme Court and so expressed himself as to leave no doubt as to his conviction, both ethical and political, that he believed the subject one for federal action.

What shall we say, then, for our two major parties? Are they allied with a movement which our contemporary temperately describes as "the greatest thing ever done in America in behalf of the activities of Hell"? Politicians, of course, are always suspect, but are most of America's clergymen, economists, educators, philanthropists and social workers thus engaged in an effort to doom "the young people of all future generations" to "moral and physical decay under the domination of the devil himself"?

Its very title suggests that the Manufacturers' Record speaks for a class; and yet we doubt whether the class for which it speaks unanimously approves its position, while we are confident that few can approve the intemperate way in which that position is stated. Few manufacturers oppose some form of regulation of child labor. In the main the opposition to the pending amendment takes the form of insisting that an admitted evil should be controlled by state rather than by national legislation.

This is a perfectly reasonable contention, open to serious and tolerant discussion without the use of epithets. A majority of the state legislatures have enacted some form of child-labor laws, and in eighteen states these laws are regarded as up to the standard of those which, when enacted by Congress, were declared unconstitutional. The promise is made, even by those who oppose the amendment, that the states will with greater efficiency accomplish the regulation sought, and presumably without "endangering the very existence of this Government," as our excitable friend in Baltimore apprehends would be the case were Congress empowered to enact laws of the same quality.

The question is not one to be settled by inference. The Monitor believes that humane and intelligent regulation of child labor is essential to the well-being of the Nation whose future citizens are the children of today. It believes the form of this regulation should be identical in all sections of the United States, in order that labor costs may be kept equal. Only by national legislation can this nation-wide equality be attained—and it is perfectly logical that the child-labor amendment is being most violently opposed by those who are still fighting the prohibition amendment. Moral and economic factors are involved in each, and the more completely the ultimate decision shall be in accordance with good morals, the more efficiently it will contribute to the economic good of the Nation.

Children, Communists and Bolsheviks

A Protest From the Philippines

Though most people who have given thought to the matter seem to have determined, according to the arguments presented or individual prejudices entertained, to just what extent the Constitution and laws of the United States have "followed the flag" to the Philippines, it appears that there still remains an important decision to be made touching this very question. News dispatches from Washington a few days ago told of the action taken by the Department of Justice, through Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of matters immediately connected with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, by which a previous opinion rendered by Acting Attorney-General W. L. Frierson, in 1920, declaring that the amendment applies to the insular possessions of the United States, was indorsed and reaffirmed. Concurrently there was published the announcement that the Philippine Government, with the sanction of Governor-General Wood, was prepared to contest this interpretation of the law as enunciated in an order from the State Department in Washington prohibiting liquor shipments to the islands.

The situation presented is a somewhat anomalous one. Reduced to its simplest form, it is this: According to the opinions rendered by the Department of Justice and acted upon by the State Department, the Eighteenth Amendment, by its specific language, applies to the insular possessions of the United States, including the Philippines and Virgin Islands. It as clearly appears that the enforcement code, by intent, does not apply to the Philippines, but that the manner of making the terms of the organic law effective in that territory was left, at the request of the Filipinos themselves, to future action by the Philippine legislators. It now appears that the Philippine Government not only has failed voluntarily to adopt measures which will enforce the letter and spirit of the constitutional provision which applies to their country as unquestionably as it applies to the United States, but that concerted effort is being made to defeat or circumvent the operation of the law prohibiting shipments of beverage liquors from American ports to Manila.

The method adopted is a simple and, apparently, an effective one. By order of the Washington State Department, it has been the rule, since the filing of Mr. Frierson's opinion, to withhold certification of invoices of liquors from the United States. But it appears that when these contraband cargoes reach the Philippines and it is found that the ships carrying them lack the proper certificates, each vessel thus engaged is fined a nominal sum and the cargo is permitted to enter. The issue recently raised is over the announced determination of the authorities at Manila, aided and encouraged by Governor-General Wood, to continue this evasive practice.

It is to be hoped that, either through open defiance by the Philippine authorities, or the initiative of the State Department in Washington, the issue may be properly presented for final determination. There is no doubt, if the opinions of those to whom the question has been referred are to be accepted, that the Eighteenth Amendment applies to the Philippines, and that its terms are enforceable, either by statutory action or by a fair interpretation of the organic act itself. The act cannot, certainly, be nullified by the evasive connivance of port officials who are prejudiced against its reasonable interpretation.

Under present-day conditions in America, and with an economic situation which is admittedly out of balance—due in the main to the tremendous increase in productive capacity during the war—a "two-sided" situation in industry is now unusual. Such a situation exists, however, at the moment.

Thus reports from one industry may disclose a comfortable position of prosperity, with forward business on a satisfactory scale and with profits entirely normal. From another industry may come reports of entirely unsatisfactory conditions, reflected in small turnover, hesitation on the part of forward buyers, passed dividends and reduced prices.

Possibly this is another one of the burdens left on the country's shoulders by the war, with its resultant inflation, followed by deflation. What seems true at the present time is that America's plant capacity is some 25 per cent greater (some authorities place it higher) than its normal demands. This in turn brings up the question of what may be considered "normal demands." At any rate, there is a considerable percentage of factories and plants in many lines idle at the moment. The fact should not be overlooked that, in many of these cases, the present volume of forward business is sufficient to keep active and prosperous that percentage of the plant capacity which was in existence prior to the war. When the statement is made that the iron and steel industry is operating at approximately 60 per cent, which is about the present figure, due allowance must be made for the fact that this really is full capacity, when the percentage employed for the manufacture of munitions during the war is discounted.

Despite this proportion of the country's industrial plant capacity which now lies idle, it cannot be said that the picture is a dark one. Trade continues to increase, week by week, in deliberate, but nevertheless steady, fashion. The advancing season, of course, is in measure responsible, but nevertheless trade does not show that stagnant and listless tone which characterized it in July and August. Goods are moving briskly, and in many important lines prices are higher. It is one of the peculiarities of the situation that the best consumptive barometers—that is, car loadings and bank

clearings, should indicate a particularly high rate of consumption at the moment, while forward business as a whole is more or less hesitant. It may be that the gap of time between the ordering of the raw materials and the delivery of the finished product has been greatly cut down, a reduction of sufficient importance to bring a change in barometric figures.

There has not been a year of recent history when the foundation for broad, active and perfectly normal business has been so well and so solidly laid. There is an unprecedented era of easy money, high crop prices, no important overproduction, the stimulant of the autumn season and the improbability of political upsets. With the Dawes plan machinery about to be started by a German loan, a development expected to be followed by improved foreign trade, it is evident that the optimism now to be found in most financial quarters has a foundation built on something more than hope.

The Cro-Magnon cave decorations, the Elgin marbles, the French cathedrals, the paintings of the great masters, are more unanswerable proofs of "The Necessity of Art" than the reasoning of the ingenious English writers who have joined together to publish a volume on the subject. From the beginning, men have shown plainly that they cannot live without beauty, and doubt has arisen in their thoughts only when they have attempted to find an exact definition of beauty as it is revealed in the form of art. The artist insists on the fact that his art is an expression of beauty, and there is an end of it. But the critic of art is apt to lose himself in metaphysical labyrinths in his endeavor to justify the doctrine of which he would be the prophet.

The preface to the book is an example of the confusion of thought into which the study of art frequently plunges the lay student, to whom, as a rule, technical considerations are of the least importance. The object of art, the preface suggests, is not to give pleasure but to express the highest spiritual realities. This implies a contradiction that does not exist, unless one is keen for an argument. Our fathers, who are quoted, were right in assuming that the object of art is to give pleasure, because beauty that cannot delight us is not beauty at all.

It is as true that art should express the highest spiritual realities, but when it does, surely our pleasure in it should only be increased in proportion. Where, then, is there any contradiction? Spiritual, of course, will be defined in various ways by various people. The artist would probably define it in this connection as genius. But, however defined, the one thing certain is that, though the basis of art is sound technique, the artist must use technique as a vehicle for the expression of his vision or conception of beauty, and the finer this conception, the finer the pleasure it inspires.

Artists, with no use for metaphysics, have a blunter way of saying things. Whistler told his students that he could teach them how to paint, but only a higher power than himself could make artists of them. It was because in the Victorian era this truth was forgotten, because academic art degenerated into the painting of commonplace stories by commonplace painters who were not artists, that we have now the revolt known as modernism—a misleading name. To steer clear of the Victorian extreme of pretty picture-making, the new modernists have rushed to the other extreme and would do away with both the technique of tradition and what used to be called subject. It is a fashion with the young to rebel, but art survives the passing theories of passing generations and, as a revelation of beauty, remains today the necessity that it ever has

"The Necessity of Art"

Complete separation of church and state is, clearly, one of the major planks in the platform on which Edouard Herriot is governing France. When in his first address to the Chamber of Deputies as Premier, M. Herriot declared his intention of discontinuing diplomatic relations with the Vatican, his declaration, in some quarters, was not taken seriously. Roman Catholic spokesmen have pointed out, before now, that "the Vatican does not need France so much as France needs the Vatican." It was anticipated that the new Premier, as his experience grew, would appreciate the truth of that statement. Now, however, comes the new budget bill. From it the necessary credits for the maintenance of a Vatican embassy have been omitted. M. Herriot proposes to stand by his original declaration regarding the Vatican.

Various laws, looking to the restriction of Roman Catholic influence in the schools, were passed between 1886 and 1901. These were followed, in 1905, by the Separation Law. This law, which was supplemented by a more conciliatory measure in 1907, brought the Concordat of 1801 to an end and abolished state support of religion. It, furthermore, took from Rome the possession of church property in France and invested it in the hands of associations for religious worship.

The war, in spite of fear for its influence, strengthened the political, if not the religious, power of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. The Russian Revolution destroyed the Greek Orthodox "menace." With the new states which were carved out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Pope sought to establish most intimate relations. Whereas, in 1915, only fourteen nations maintained representatives at the Vatican and only five papal nuncios were abroad; in 1922, twenty-five nations were represented at the Court of St. Peter and twenty-five papal nuncios were abroad.

This revival of political power was evident in the French policy toward the Vatican. With the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine a reconciliation was made less difficult than otherwise might have been the case. Alsace-Lorraine, under Germany, was governed, religiously, by a Concordat with Rome, and the separation policy of France was, of course, never carried into these two provinces. The result of these concessions has been a significant modification of the separation policy which French governments have followed since the separation laws of 1906 and 1907.

Prior to the French Revolution, of course, the Roman Catholic Church was supreme in France. Except in the case of Alsace, no other religious sect, Christian or non-Christian, had any legal right within French borders, although there was a certain amount of religious toleration. The Revolution, however, temporarily ended the state ties with the Roman Catholic Church, and between the years 1794 and 1803 a separation policy was followed.

But Napoleon, when he had established his position by a succession of military victories, saw, clearly, the value of a Vatican alliance. A Vatican alliance, accordingly, was made. The Concordat of 1801, signed by Napoleon and Pope Pius VII, guaranteed, without making Roman Catholicism the state religion, that the state would pay the salaries of certain of the clergy, with the nomination of priests subject to governmental approval. While recognizing Protestants and Jews, the new agreement gave the place of honor to the Roman Catholic Church as "the faith of the great majority of the French people."

Under this Concordat the relations between France and the Vatican were governed up to 1906. Throughout this period it is significant to recall that the political influence of Roman Catholicism was, uniformly, on the side of monarchical reaction and in opposition to the Republic. It was to the Clericals that Napoleon III owed his throne—a debt which he repaid by maintaining French troops in Italy and thus helping to delay Italian unification until 1870.

Later, the Clerical party that sought to place the Comte de Chambord on the throne pledged to restore the temporal power of the Pope. The Third Republic defeated this move, but the suspicion of the Clericals

as anti-Republican persisted. Particularly was it believed that anti-Republicanism was being fostered in the Roman Catholic schools.

Various laws, looking to the restriction of Roman Catholic influence in the schools, were passed between 1886 and 1901. These were followed, in 1905, by the Separation Law. This law, which was supplemented by a more conciliatory measure in 1907, brought the Concordat of 1801 to an end and abolished state support of religion. It, furthermore, took from Rome the possession of church property in France and invested it in the hands of associations for religious worship.

The war, in spite of fear for its influence, strengthened the political, if not the religious, power of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. The Russian Revolution destroyed the Greek Orthodox "menace." With the new states which were carved out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Pope sought to establish most intimate relations. Whereas, in 1915, only fourteen nations maintained representatives at the Vatican and only five papal nuncios were abroad; in 1922, twenty-five nations were represented at the Court of St. Peter and twenty-five papal nuncios were abroad.

This revival of political power was evident in the French policy toward the Vatican. With the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine a reconciliation was made less difficult than otherwise might have been the case. Alsace-Lorraine, under Germany, was governed, religiously, by a Concordat with Rome, and the separation policy of France was, of course, never carried into these two provinces. The result of these concessions has been a significant modification of the separation policy which French governments have followed since the separation laws of 1906 and 1907.

Accordingly, after several attempts, which were bitterly opposed by the anti-Clerical Socialists, a papal envoy was proposed for Rome in 1920, during the Premiership of Alexandre Millerand. This move, it was explained, came not to end the policy of the separation of church and state, but "to recognize the great moral power of the Vatican." The Socialists, however, were able to block this move, and it was not until 1921, while Aristide Briand was Premier, that ratification for a Vatican Ambassador was finally secured.

At the last election one of the chief issues was that of Clericalism. The Roman Catholic Church politicians carried on a most bitter and intensive campaign against the Socialists. In southern France, in fact, in order to cloud the issue they put in the field a last-minute "Catholic-Socialist." But M. Herriot won the election and with his foreign policy of conciliation well advanced it is evident that this serious internal question is about to be fought through. Statement that the French Cardinals have entered the contest indicates the extent of Roman Catholic interest in the present issue. And M. Herriot, it is plain, proposes to stand with his Republican allies against abandonment of the Republican policy of the separation of church and state. S. I.

Sundown and a Shepherd's Life

Madrid, Sept. 8

"It is very late to be going up there tonight. It is too late. There is no road. There is only a cow track. It is very perilous by night. It would be much better for you to stay here in Valdeon and Caldevalle."

"I am going up the collado and will show you the path."

"Up a rock-strewn path, steep and twisting, about half-past five and start the climb over the range to Orseja, that nest of houses above the gorge cutting through to Cangas de Onis. The woman who brings us wild cherries, the innkeeper, the innkeeper's wife, the carters, the drivers, the haymakers, the little children and the women getting water at the fountain of Caldevalle—all tell us this."

"A horseman calls us back as he sees us making for the mountain track. We pass out of sight. Then we are called down the hillside again, for we are on the wrong road, and relay of miles from field to field puts us right again. Up a rock-strewn path, steep and twisting, about a stone's throw from his dogs."

"Going to Orseja?" he asks. "Yes! I waited for you. I am going up the collado and will show you the path."

"Up he gets from his log, and his two dogs rush up the hill barking before us."

"An angular man, straight and bronzed as a pine tree, is this shepherd. His clothes are rough and torn. He has the eyes of a wild animal. There are fierceness and brawling in the swinging of his arms and the striding of his legs. In a leather satchel on his back is half a loaf—an angular, crusty, bronzed thing like himself. He strides heavily up the track, breathing hard, while he describes the way to us."

Looking back we see the pale valley and the little haymakers and the red roof of the church at Valdeon. Behind, cooling after the heat of the day, the sheer backs of the great mountains rise, pale gold in the spent light of the sun, silver and hard in the scorching evening light. We tramp through flinty paths of walnuts and pine cones.

"How old are you?" "Where do you come from?" "What is your nationality?" "Are you married?" "How long are you here?" These are the inevitable, customary questions.

The wild shepherd says he is going over there to the upper shoulders of the pass. He rounds up the cattle and sleeps in a hut, it may be three or four days.

He says it is hard work to be climbing, climbing the green slopes. And lonely work, too, for there are very few shepherds in the passes.

He says he wishes he were somewhere else, in Oviedo, Santander perhaps, or abroad in a factory. He had been a miner in Oviedo for years. The roar and rumble and companionship of industrial life is what he likes. He likes savage industry better than the wild falling of the hills.

"I went to Paris during the war," he tells us. "It was wonderful. Such wages I earned. Such life in Paris. How can a man be content with this? The caravans, the pack animals, the life of the people here, and six years I have been keeping the cattle on the passes. Now I am tired of the loneliness and the stillness of this country. And in the summer, such heat! In the winter, wind and snow. In the pueblos of hereabouts there is nothing, nothing. The people have seen nothing. They are savages!" But in Oviedo, ah, in Oviedo there is life and everyone is a Socialist. Everyone, everyone."

He goes on talking and climbing, and we are struggling and panting behind his great stretching legs. Then he draws a map of the path we are to follow and tells us, for comfort's sake, we shall be at Orseja in an hour.

At the top it is twilight, short, sharp, purple, silver and crimson; twilight at the top of the world. Cow bells are talking and listening in the desolate thickets. The black silhouetted peaks rise from lakes of darkness.

Night comes star by star over the earth. From shadow to shadow the day steps back. We hurry down over rocks and through thickets for two or three miles on the edge of a deep ravine. The mountain blackens beside us.

We hurtle down, blundering, stumbling, falling over the rocks. It is rough going, and worse for the dark. Shepherds calling their cattle, and lowing cattle tinkle their bells awaken the hills. The deep yodeling stirrs an enchantment in the air. Louder come the cries, and one hears the crashing of cattle among the trees and the clattering of pigeons started from their roosting places. Miles and miles we fall and hurry, always the ravine widening and deepening, and the mountains blackening beside us. Glowworms glare at us from the brambles.

We drink from a stream and rest awhile among the cold night sounds of the mountains. Up comes a shepherd with a horn in his hand.

"Who goes there?" he shouts across the dark.

"How long to Orseja?" we ask.</p